John Dick 228 Willington on Thomas

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKILY NEW YEARS

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ONE PENNY.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE .- No. 1.

HUMAN suffering, when experienced in only a few individual cases, naturally awakens a large amount of sympathy in the breast of every English man or woman; but when we behold the sands, and even hundreds of thousands of our fellow-creatures writhing under the direct affliction, words lose all power to express the feeling with which the sad, the appalling spectacle inspires us. Even if these power to express the feeling with which the sad, the appalling spectacle inspires us. Even if these fellow-creatures of our's were the inhabitan s of some far-off region,—if they were of savage race or barbaric nature,—if heathenism appeared to establish some semblance of a barrier between themselves and our Christian notions,—and if thousands of miles of ocean intervened to keep the picture from our eyes, permitting only the fact of its existence to be brought by report to our knowledge,—we should still experience a vast amount of commiseration for the sufferers, and should do our best to alleviate their miseries. How much stronger, then, becomes the case, when we find that the sufferers are our own fellow-countrymen and their families '—how much more painfully vivid become all the colourings of the picture when it is displayed before our very eyes! To every kindly disposed person case have been comparatively lost sight of.

the thought of all that dire distress is harrowing to a degree; and every compassionate soul must yearn for the means of aiding in its relief. Nowhere can the intensity of the sufferings now endured in Lancashire and Cheshire be for an instant doubted. To attempt to throw suspicion on the truth fulness of the sad narrative, would be but a mere infamous subterfuge for avoiding the contribution fulness of the sad narrative, would be but a mere infamous subterfuge for avoiding the contribution of benevolence. But, even while the public sympathy is so generally excited on behalf of the sufferers, and while the tale of two coming from the afflicted districts is being mournfully repeated from lip to lip throughout the length and breadth of the land,—aye, and even across the seas, to the remotest shores of our colonies and of foreign climes,—it may not be without its uses to bring some special features of all that vast aggregate of misery before the public notice. The picture, as a whole, is featfully present to the view of the nation and the world: but some of its details require specially to be drawn forth for contemplation. This portion of the study must necessarily prove as painful as it is minute. It will, however, serve to show that not one tittle of the distess of our fellow-countrymen



THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE THE HOME OF A FAMILY OF DISTRESSED OPERATIVES

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Articles

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In a word, we feel it to be a duty which as faithful journalists we

In a word, we feel it to be a duty which as faithful journalists we owe to the public, to put our readers in possession of all the facts which in any way pertain to the present state of distress in the amoundarying districts. It is not sufficient for those readers to know that want of money and food prevail, or that the common necessaries of life are now only a nursed to hundreds of them ands of persons by the outpourings of benevolence: but it becomes important to examine the condition of the sufficient foundation of the protected against the condition of the sufficients from every point of view,—to box into their 'wellings to ascertain how they are protected against the cold of whiters, and what is more, to learn whether any steps have been taken to guarantee these dwellings against the invasion of disease. For need we remind our readers that F mine is in the lend—or that on the leeb of the gaunt fleud closely follows the fell electroyer, Pestilexce!

It is this inquiry which we now propose to make: it is this investigation on which we are about to enter. The instant we came to the resolution to take up a matter which every other journal has more or less neglected, we de-pate el competent persons to the distress ed districts to procure the requisite information. A Writer of considerable graphic power, and an Arit tof undisputed merit, were precily engaged by us to perform the duties alluded to. They are now in the middle of all publishing the procure of the southern and provided the procure of the southern and priy in the minds of all piblishing persons, we have no doubt. The neglect which successive Governments as well as local anthonics, have displayed in reference to the sanitary condition of the working classes, will now become fearfully appar nt; and humanity will shuddler at the pictures of the dens, howees, collars, and derivated interiors we shall now introduce our readers, by the aid of are governed in the control of the dense howees, and according to the control of the control of the control of the

sands, however, still occupy them, and the statement must be made many time; before it will be listened to.

Let us look at a few of three times gund homes somewhat in detail. We will first take Hardmann-street, a theroughlare of tolerable width, which leads from Deansgate. At a conner of this street, below a chemist's shop, which shows a handsome from the wards. Deansgare, is a green-grocer's shop, the chief part of the business of which is managed in a subterrancous a ariment; but here besides the arrangements for the sale of groods, provision has to be made for the necessities of a family. A little further on in this street some of the cellars are o capled by shoemakers or repairers, and others by persons of different occupations; and in these wretched places, far below the surface, both business and family matters are managed. In most instances there is only one opening, and this serves for the purpose of both do r and window. Under the best circumstances, with every attention to drainage and ventilation, it is not wholesome to live and sleep below the surface of the ground; but in these places, except in some rare cases, there is no posse if y of ventilating at the back, and the only chance of obtaining any current of air is by means of the fire-place when the door is open, the back part of the cellar is left without any current of air; and at night, when the deer is closed, these ill-planned homes are little better, in a sanitary point of view, than burial vaults, and yet in such situations it is permitted that children shall be born, and that, struggling for high the force their time. Backlar the and yet in such situations it is permitted that children shall be born, and that, struggling for life, they, as well as persons of more mature years, shall be left to die before their time. Besides the usual bad atmosphere, an additional degree of impurity is caused, at ones, by impurited aims: and, to make matters worse, there is no closet accommodation except that which is common to a number of houses at a distance in the adjoining courts! In this street the tenants of the cellars pay 5s, a week for each of their caves, while in more important thoroughfares, such places let for as much as 7s.

tenants of the cellars pay 5s. a-week for each of their caves, while in more important thoroughfares such places let for as much as 7s. a-week. In other parts, in the cellars are lodged poverty and distress. There is, we believe, a powerful interest as regards this kind of property, which induced the Man bester corporation; in fact, we are told that the corporation itself has a right in some of these dwellings, which has partly been the cause of the continued oxistence of this dangerous blemish.

We have looked into the dwellings of the poorer classes not only in the centre of Manchester, but in the suburbs. We have seen Angel-mead, we off the Roebdale road, Swan-street, Oldhamroad, Ancoat's-lane, Canal-street, on the ashton-road. These are so e of the worst, and for the most part are occupied by a mixed population of Irish and others. Generally, however, there is not to be met with that ter-fible result of neglect and thorough recklessness which is to be found in certain districts of the metrop lis. The houses are mostly small, and except as regards the narrow ba k alleys there is ample space, and attention seems to have been paid to hime-washing. But go where you may, in old bouses and new, in nine cases out of ten, the objectionable plan is to be found in use of retaining for a varied space of time the closet soil in the midst of the liting. At this time, when fever and sickness are theatening the families of the ill-fed workmen, the greatest vigilance should be used in most effectually performing this duty; for it must be borne in mind that under the present unfortunate circu ostances, men, women, and children, are more tikely to be affected by sanitary derangement than they are when well fed and clad.

The illustrations in our front page represent scenes fron real

sanitary decangement than they are when well fed and clad.

The illustrations in our front page represent scenes from real life, taken at Manchester, where the suspension of the cotton ryanufacture has reduced many thousands of operatives to the

Aotes of the Week.

Ox Saturday, between eight and rine a m, a f ightful accident happened at Mr Goring's, Deptford-road, which may terminate fatally to Miss Strah Anne Go ing aged sixte n years. The inneates were alaemed by hearing lend shricks issed in from the perford, and on the rervant entering she found her lying on the ground in flames, rolling about with fractic efforts to wrap the expet about her. The fire was extinguished, and the poor girl was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but so extensive were the burns that in taking off her clothes the flesh came off with them. The misfortune was caused by a lighted cardle having been left on the ground by the servant, who had just lift the fire.

Ox Saturday the coroser held an inquest on the body of Ann Read, who was so brutally mundered by her husband, in Lowe Myrtle-street, Fiverpool. One witness swore to having seen the husband of the deceased pull her violently about the kitchen by the hair of the head, while another decosed to seeing him with a knife in his hand, and which he dropped through a grating. The coroner's tury returned a verdict of "Wiful murder against Read," who till then had cluded the vigilance of the police.

Art the Liverpool assizes on Saturday, Patrick Cain was charged with causing the death of Mr Henry Exerciff, of the Swan-inn, Kir ham, on the night of the 28th of September. On the evening of the day in question it appeared that the prisoner and some of his friends were forcitly ejected from the house of Baweliffe for cealing a disturbance; ultimately, one of the patry, n med tearnty was taken into custody by the police. Thus fact so greatly curaged the prisoner, that, in spite of the lawdiffe the as a grainst the nelice and baweiffe. At this time livediffe being attracted by a moise created by the prisoner, unfortunately open done of his windows and looked out. The perioner at this janeaure threw the poker at him, and so surely and so swiftly we it thrown that tentered one of the eyes of Raweiffe, and pen traced the skuit strange to say, in spite of this fe

Strange to say, in spite of this fearfal blow, Rewellff- Rved two hours. Cain was found "Guilty" but the judge deferred possing sentence.

On Tuesday moraing, Mr. H. Roffles "Valtiere, the deputy coroner, resumed the adjourned is quiry at the "deling on Tavern, Cannon-street, St. George-shothe-Fast, respecting the death of Margaret Jackson and bitteen mentils, who that from shryatin a ding are the workhouse of St. George-shothe The judy committed as we diet of "Manslaugh ee" mainst magnet Jackson for causing the death of her off pang. The prisoner was then fully committed for trial at the examing assessors of the Central Criminal Court Old Bailey.

Provost Britce, of Wick, has received a complimentary letter from Garibadd in acknowledgment of the symp the towards him at the recent p blic needing there. Writin from the galantly than the Sc tch for their in ependence. Now has more disinter-steely sacrideed its own autonomy to the desire of foreding a owerful nation. You are to the world a spendid exemple of bravery, industrious babus, and ove of civil and religious redom."

Partick Howard, ten, was arraigned at Manchester on Monday, on an indictionent charging him with killing John 4-elsh a schoolfellow of his, and of nearly the same age. It appeared that the prisoner and the deceased ball be a quarraling at the school in October, and the former said that he would male the leads in the boys had gained the street, the prisoner took up a stone and threw it at Welsh, who was strine on the temples, the blow producing a fracture of the skull, which in the course of time van thrown in a ctober, and death ensuld in November. The principal witness for the prosecution was a schoolfelle, not more than nine or ten years of age, who had to give his evidence from the judge's platform. His fordship sommed up and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The learned judge i addressing the prisoner, warned him against the evil practice of throwing stones. He was then sentenced to five days imprisonment, from the connection of the

of the assize. That this having clapsed, the boy was at once given up to his mother.

A SLOGULAR clause of stealing £100 was heard by the Bradford magistrates on Monday. Two manufacturers belonging to Shipley were the prisoners, the prosecutor belonging to Bunford. Of course an inquiry nerrowed the charge considerably, but it is still a serious one for the defendants. They had given a bill for £5.0 to the prosecutor for a heap of wook but fearing that the wool would not be delivered, they called upon the prosecutor, offering to bet £100 that the west would not be delivered, and afterwards snatchin, two £50 notes from the hand of the prosecutors daughter, where they had been placed. The case was remanded.

On Tuesday norning shortly after twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a large clump of buildings lying behild the principal souses of business in Little Tower-street. Sty, let to various persons, in-

out in a large clump of buildings lying behi d the principal rouses of business in Little Tower-street, ity, let to various persons, including Messrs. Hemp, Carr, and Co, merchants; Messrs. Falley, tea merchants; Messrs. Fodmore, tea dealers (who estable lessrs. Famings, wine merchants, and others. The conductor of the Royal Society's ecape imagining that some persons were in the building entered the flist-floor by the window, but before he had time to enter the upper rooms the flooring gave way, and he, with Mr. Foreman Bridges, of the brigade, and Empineer Withers, nearly fell through into the floor beneath. Engines of the parish, nume out others of the London Brigade, under the command of Captain Shaw, were remarkably early in arriving, as well as Hodges brigade from the distillery at Lambeth, under the superintendence of Mr. Inglis, F.R.S. The three powerful land stea engines by Shand and Mason, of Blackfriars, laving arrived-in ultaneously with the hand engines, under the direction of Captain Shaw, they took up their position in such a manner as to prevent the fire from extending into o her buildings in which many vent the fire from extending into other buildings in which

thousand pounds' worth of property was deposited.

Thus Archbishop of Casterbury has appointed the Rev. William.

Shubbs, M.A., vicar of Navestock, Essex, and formerly fellow of
Trinity College, Oxford, to be librarian and keeper of the MSs. at

A STANGE story has been current in the Wold district of York-shire during the past few days. A farmer of mi-ole age has eloped with the young wife of a neighbour in the same village. Mr R, t seems, is a married man without family, and pretty well of, and the lady with whom he is stated to have eloped is said to be much younger and very pretty, though occupying an inferior social position, and has two drawbacks in the shape of children. Mr. R, and Mrs. C are stated to have visited Malton on Saturday week, and, to judge from the fact that the gentleman has, since harvest, been converting his property into each as epportunity offered, have intended eloping together. A Indictions includent seems to have hastened this resolution. In returning week, and, to judge from the fact that the gentleman has, since harvest, been converting his property into cash as epportunity offered, have intended cloping together. A ladicrons incident seems to have hastered this resolution. In neutroing from Matton the gentleman received an accidental injury in the face, from which blood flowed freely; and on reaching home the husband of the pretty wife found that the partners facewas also stained with blood, but for which she had newound to account. The husband's jeatousy seemed to have been aroused, and a querrel resulted, followed in a day or two by the sinaltaneous disappearance of Mrs. T and Mrs R, who have take with them the two children. All seem to have gone off in a hurry, takin; no luggage, and for a while illing suspicion. Mrs. is, however, believed to be well supplied with cash. The husband and wife of the fugilives have instituted a fruitless search after their respective partners, but no trace of them can be got beyond Malton, whence they seem to have departed no one knows whither.

Foreign Aews.

FRANCE.

On Sunday, Louis Napoleon opened the Boulevard Prince Eugene, being a continuation of the splendid street encircing Parls. At half-past one precisely the Empeor and Empress left the Indicries—the Emperor on bosebuck, the Empress in a Sare continge, with gorgania liveries. The cutego opened with a detachment of Cent Gardes, and the Lancour who was in a general sunform, had on his right Prince Naroleon and Prince Joschim Murat. Behind him rade a brillie's staff, composed of Sarehals Canrobert, Niel, Faraguay of Hillieus and Manachen; and afrest hese a crowd of generals and officers of the military household and aidesdecamin. Marshal Magnan had about hif an hour before passed along the boulevard to post himself with the troops who held to boulevard and Place du Prince Eugene. A squadron of Cent Gard's closed the military cortege of bis Majesty. At some short distance to the rear, a detachment of Guides rode in advance of the State carriage. In which the Empress was scated with her ladies of horour. Two other carriages followed with the officers and ladies of her household and the second detachment of Guides brought up the rear. As the Emperor, mounted on a five charger, rode slowly along carriage, in which the Emerors was seated with the rathes of horour. Two other carriages followed with the officers and ladies of her household and the second detachment of Guides brought up the rear. As the Emperor, mounted on a five charger, rode slowly along he was cheered by the crowds that filled every window, by those who viewed the sight from the househop, and by the multitudes that lined the streets. So far as could be judged, the Empreor, who preceded at the same slow page the whole way, reached the first triumphal arch on the Boulevard du Tenule at ten minutes to two follows. He passed under it avoid general acclamation, entered the Boulevard de Princ. Engene, and rearbed the Place du Trong at twently minutes part two. The Flace du Trong was filled with spectators, who also welcomed him woundy, while the leads of the Guar, a struck up the "Fartant pour la Syrie." He dismonited, and after some chart time the Profet, who was there with the whole of the municipal anthorities read an address or report to his Majesty on the embell huents effected in the capital. Mountains, President of the Municipal Council, also read an address, and thanked the Emperor on behalf of that body for the impulse which he had given to all that concerned the well-being, moral and material, of the city of Paris. Both addresses were much applicable of the profound silence the Emperor stood up to reply. The concernatulated the Prefect and the Municipal Council on the zone they had displayed in carrying out his wishes. He felt, he said, greatly touched at the delicate attention shown in naming the transverse boulevard after his mother, Queen Hortenes; but he could not keep for his family the monopoly of homage which was due to the national glory. The close of the imperor stood up to reply. The close of the working classes who had won weal h and homour by persoverance and probing, and who also had put himself at the head of his workmen in days of danger to fight for his country. The close of the imperial speech was, as a matter of cu

come endation of his ministers, who were say that the ceremony. The Emperor mounted his horse and took the hear, followed by the same brilliant staff. The Empress entered her carriage with her attendants, the escort fell into its place, the bands placed, the crowds applanded, and the cortege returned to the Tuileries by the same way and in the same order it came. A number of old soldiers of the First Empire, arroyed in their quaint uniforms with the never failing Mamelu es, were on the ground and were very leavourably received.

A communication from Rome, in the Monde, has the follow-

A communication from Rome, in the Monds, has the following:—

"Great excit-ment has been caused in this city by an event which to k place on the evening of the 25th ult., at the Catarelli Palace, the residence of the Prassian minister, where the Prince and Princess of Prussia had invited several persons to dinner The moritor in question, Baron de Caunitz, who had not appeared during the repost, suddenly presented himself, at fired in a singular costume, and with many gesticulations accorded to that he would not have his house any longer towed into a unus, and ordered the Prince and his maters to leave. This was said in such a number as to shock the cars of the ladies. The Princest R yal was seized with a fit of trendshing, and while every one was stuppiled with astonishment, the itr nes approached the minister in an affectionate manner, and implored him to heave. This M. de Caunitz at last did, as to still retained some feeling of respect. M. de Caunitz was then and is still stark read. He was conveyed to the residence of his brother in-law, Prince D. Michael Cactani. In an interval of reason M. de Caunitz express duesire of seeing Cardinal Antinelli; his eminence, not being able to go himself, surt Monsiener Ferardi, but there was no hepe of saving him. It is said that a minister of the Brangelical sect in the chapel of the Prassiam embassy on all Souls-day was the determining occasion of an event the origin of which must be reaght further back. M. de Caunitz had fought a duel a long time ago, in which he killed his adversary."

In a reply which the King has just made to another deputation, the following passage occurs: - "Our adversaries wish for no army at al., because they want the Government to be without power and

AMENICA.

d an order for the release of The Federal Governm all prisoners held in military charge to discouraging the culistment and opposing the draught. All persons arrested in the Confederate States for hostility to the Federal Government will be discharged on parole, or allowed to leave the country; this desmot, however, refer to persons who have been in arms against the

discharged on parole, or allowed to leave the country; this does not, however, refer to persons who have been in arms against the Government. The Federal expedition for opening the Mississippi will consist of about 40,00 men and forty gunboats. President Jefferson Davis has ordered the Confederate General ormanding the Mississippi Department to demand he surrender of Federal General M'Neil for murdering ten Confederate citizens of Missouri. If this is refused, and the charges are proved to no true, the Confederate General is instructed to execute the first ten Federal officers that are captured.

President Lincoln has ordered the Attorney-General to take measures for carrying out the Confideration Act.

The Federa's have extended the time for the inhabitants of fredericksburg to remove their women and children until the morning of the 23rd Noneas has been yet received of any bombardment, all being reported quiet. The Confederate Gen rad Lea is at Frederic sburg, and it is supposed will resist the passing of the Rappabannock by the Federals. The Confederate Ferry. The reports of Stone all Jackson's movem has an estimated ting.

Earl Bussell's refusal to co-operate with France in mediation is variously interpreted, many regarding the question of collation as only po-toponed. The New Federals thinks that the official announcement of proposed mediation will give a definiteness to

only po-tponed. The Neo Y · k Times thinks that the official an anomognet of proposed mediation will give a definiteness to American policy which will have European Governments no count to doubt what will be the result when they shape and in it cate their own course.

General McClellan has refused a public reception in New York. The New York Times thinks that the threat of Jefferson Davis to excute the first ten Federal officers captured in Missou? will be carried out, and will form the most frightful incident of the people sent war, demanding instant serious consideration of the people. The following is the order which has been issued by President Davis, relative to the reported massacce at Palmyra:—

Da.is, relative to the reported massacre at Palmyra:—

"Executive Office, Richmond, Nov. 17.

"General,—Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appert of the 3rd inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Playra (Missouri) corrier, a Federal lournal, of the murder of ten Confederate critzens of Missouri, by order of Gen. Mivell, of the United States army. You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of General Miveli to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said a mmanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.—Very respectfully yours, "Jefferson Davis.

"Lieut.-General T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-aississippi Department."

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.

TERRIBLE COLLIEBY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.

Os Monday, sherely before eleven o'clock, an explosion of firedamp took place at the Elmund's Main Colliery, which it is to be feared will be attended with a very shocking I so of life; indeed, since the terrib's catastrophe at Lundhill in 1857, nothing apparently so catastrious has occurred in this district. The colliery, which is about 180 yards deep, and in which the Barnsley bed of coal is principally worked, has been hitherto nearly free from accident involving the loss of life, the proprietors, Messrs Bastholomew, Tyas, Mitchell, and Co, having adopted every means for the safety of the men. At the time stated the men in the pit, numbering close upon 300, were startled by an explosion of firedamp, which caused those men near the pit bottom to at once rush thither for safety. Those in the advanced levels, some 1,400 to 1,600 yards distant, were unable to reach there in consequence of the gas. The men at the top were soon made acquainted with the state of affairs by the quantity of coal and rubbish thrown up out of the cupola by the explosion. Assistance was promptly obtained, and as the news reached the other collieries in the neighbourhood the men at once ceased working and rushed to the seme of the catastrophe. Numbers volunteered to descend and rescue, if possible, the men below. In this they were so far successful that in a short time some forty or fifty were brone to the pit mouth, about twenty of whom were severely burnt, one man, Davy, dying on reaching his home. Another poor fellow, nearly 60 years of age, named Pickery was dreadfully burnt, and in his agony called out for kelp, praying fervently that God would give him strength to see his poor family again. Mr. Walton, of Darley Main, was among those who first went down, and was obliged to be left by the party he went with, having evidently penetrated too far into the workings and been overcome by the sulphur. Shortly after two o'clock it was annowned that nothing more could be done until bratticing was f

To our Lady Readers.—We now especially appeal to you. We refer you to an announcement in this number of our journal, alluding to the appalling distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts. It speaks of a subscription list opened at our office, to aid the funds for the relief of that distress. Now, it is for this purpose that we solicit your co-operation and assistance. There are plenty of means by which the fair sex can render most efficient help in such a good work of charity. They have more time at their disposal than men have. They can ask in such cases with a better grace than men can. Their ways are more winning—their appeals more irresistible. We have no doubt that there is many a lady who in the course of a week might collect an amount, more or less, during her visits to her friends. If it were only a few shillings, no matter! Nay, if it were only a few pence, it would be welcomed! Suppose a young lady made up her mind to collect five shillings for this fund, she could procure a card and go round amongst her acquaintances until he succeeded in filling it up. Who could refuse her two or three postage stamps as a donation in such a case? There is another reason why we now specially appeal to the fair sex. Numbers of ladies and of young females engaged in their various occupations, never pay attention to newspapers. They therefore remain in ignorance of many occurrences; or if they do hear of cases of distress, they feel an inclination to relieve them, but know not how to do it. This it is that many and many a charitably disposed young person would gladly and enthusiastically contribute her mite if she only knew the channel by which it could be conveyed to the proper quarter. It also happens that many well intentioned persons, but whose means are very limited, are timid and diffident in sending small sums to the head-quarters of charitable committees:—but none need scruple to remit even the very smallest amount to the Subscription List now opened at our Office. Ladies, the work is before you. See what thousands of namines in the mandacturing districts. It is that the wives and daughters of the working men now thrown out of work through no fault of their own, are your fellow-countrywomen! They are your sisters! Will you not help them! Yes—we know that you will. Your hearts are in the right place—your sympathies never will be vainly appealed to. As we shall think it no trouble at our Office to keep the list of subscriptions, to acknowledge them in this journal, to pay them over to the Lord Mayor's Committee, and to do all we can to further the great object we have in view,—neither must any one of you think it a trouble to afford us the help which we now solicit at your hands.—Bow Bells.

A Novel Workhouse Test.—A movement of sympathy for the distress in Lancashire has been commenced in the parish of St. Pancras. The inmates of a workhouse, themselves the recipients of relief, would be supposed to be the last to contribute to the relief fund, but at the instance of Mrs. Morrison, the matron of the St. Pancras workhouse, a sub-cription has been set on foot amongst the iomates, which in pence, half-pence, and farthings at first yields d a sum of £1 17s. The weekly subscription from the same source has since amounted respectively to 15s. and 17s. 61. In explanation of the apparent contradiction that the pauper classified that a certain number of the inmates receive trifling weekly sums for special duties performed, and that others have money occasionally brought them by their triends. It is out of these scanty funds and by the self-denial of little purchaseable comforts, which had p-rhaps cheered a happier condition of existence, that this singular help is afforded. We have heard of a similar act of self-sacrifice on the part of the immates of the Manchester workhouse; but the case now sited is, we believe, amongst the metropolitan workhouses, peculiar to the workhouse of St. Pancras.

Provincial Rews.

YORKSHIRE.—Escape and Suicide of a Lunatic.—A young lady named Hegdson, who had been three menths in the asylum at Mount Head, near Otley, belonging to Dr. Smith, of Leeks, made her escape between five and six oclose in the evening; the woman who keeps the lodge, hearing the gate close, supposing it was her daughter, who was expected home, not going out to see what was the matter. A short time afterwards a mason, manned Moon, and his companious, on their way from Ilkley to Burley, come up, and found a crinoline and a head-net on the bank of the river. A struggle was heard in the water, and upon looking closely they saw something; floating on the surface, bat, the river there being very deep, and none of the parly able to swim, they did not venture in. They, however, threw out a leathers strap, which appeared to touch the band of what now turned out to be a woman, but she was either unable or unwilling to take hold of it. The poor creature then gave a loud scream, and, having turned on her back and uttered two or three shricks, she sank.

WIL "SHIRE—ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN.—Much excitement has been caused throughout the district in which he resides, and also by the flight with him of a person living in the same neighbourhood. A village in the immediate vicinity of Swindon is the scene of the elopement. What renders the circumstance more painful than it otherwise would have been is the fact that the person whom the rev gentleman has taken with him is a married woman, and prior to entering into the matrimonial state she lived in the house of her reverend admirer as lady's-maid. We are not certain whether the rev. gentleman himself is married; but rumour states that he is. It is said that before the elopement the rev. gentleman, whose friends move in high circles in Worcester-shire, sold out at the Stock Exchange, and that the proce de realized some thousands of pounds, which the fugitives took with them. We believe the woman has several children — Western D ity Press.

them We believe the woman has several children — Western D ily Press
SOMERSETSHIRE.—A CLERGYMAN IN A New CHARACTER.—Last Monday, a prisoner was taken to the county gaol at Gloucester; as soon as he was inside the outer door the policeman took off his handcuffs, and the lodgekeeper not having had time to lock the door, the tellow bounded through the opening with the agility of a deer. Of confess there was immediate pursuit, but two policemen who were present were so startled that they were unable to get up speed, and the few bystanders contexted themselves with calling "Stop thief," and admining the agility of the runsway, who sreedily ran through Barbican-lane to the docks, and made for the river. At this moment the Rev. Aspinall Dudley, the gaol chaplain, came up, and hearing the cry of "Stop thief," joined in the race. It happens that the rev. gentleman is a good example of a "muscular Chrit tian," as well as of the other Christian virtues, and thus, though the runaway was fleet, he was speedly coursed down by the chaplain (who also happens to be chaplain of the Engineer Volunteer Corps). Who seized him behind in the most approved garotting fashion, rendered him powerless, and turn up him round, marched him back towards the prison, and handed him over to the police. Some bystanders declared they never saw a finer flat race.—Briat Me cury.

HERTFORDS tire—A Max Boulen Alive.—An inquest wear

Volunteer Corps) who seized him behind in the most approved garotting fashion, rendered him powerless, and turn ng him round, marched him back towards the pri-on, and handed him over to the polics. Some bystanders declared they never saw a finer flat race. Brist 4 Me cury.

HERITPORDS IRE—A MAN BOILED ALIVE.—An inquest was held at the Prince of Wales, Bishop Stortford, before T Sworder, E-q., the coroner for Herts, to ascertain the circumstances connected with the death of a person named anual Curtis, thirty-seven years of age, and who at that time was in the employment of Messrs, Hawkes and Co., the well known brewers of Sishop Stortford. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday week the deceased was enzaged with another person, named 'Thurgood, in cleansi g out some liquor vats, and for that purpose, a short time previous, about ten barrels of boiling water had been let into each of them. Curtis was mopping out one of these vessels, and instead of doing so from the outside, he impreperly got within it, and shood over the vat on some cross pieces of wood that were only used for the purpose of removing the yeast from, iff the beer, when by some means the poor fellow stipped, and fell into the boiling liquor beneath. His companion whose back was turned at the time, heard the splask and also screams, and uton looking round he perceived the upifted bands o Curtis issuing from the vat. He, of course, ran to his assistance, and with the sid of another man extreated him. A medical man was almost immediately in attendance, but he at once pronounced the case a longeless one; and, after enduring the most intense agony, he died on the following morning. The coroner commented on the mocessity of employers seeing that their servants were not engaged in haza doors work, without securing them proper pretection, and having responsible overlookers; at the same time, he said, he fully acquirted the Messrs. Hawkes from any blane in this melaachely accident, after which the jury returned as their verdict.—"That the death of

house of deceased. He took him to the station. On the way the prisoner shuffled and dropped a double-barrelied pistol (, roduced) on boing charged with the murder the prisoner said, "I shot the girl." Mr. Warrillow, surgeon, said he had made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased. He found a gunshot wound midway below the lower angle of the left scapula and the spinal process of the fifth dorsal vetebra. Judging from the direction of the wound, he concluded that the ball must have been fired by some

person standing behind on the left side of deceased. The clothing or flesh was not signed. Other witnesses proved the purchase of the pistol and balls by the prisoner. He declined to make any statement, and the coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of Wilful murder."

A CORSI AN SOLDIER CONDEMNED FOR MURDUR. The military tribunal of Chalons has just tried a young soldier of the 52nd Regiment, named Pictri a native of Corsica, on a charge of having murdered, on the 3rd Nov., a young man named Raussin, the sen of a farmer residing at Saint-Vennale, near Chalons. It appeared from the evidence, which agreed with the accounts given at the time the murder took place, that VI. Raussin and his son were returning home from one of their fields, with a load of green fodder, on the top of which they were seated, when they came up with two young men, one of whom was a grocer at Chalons, in shooting attire, with a fowl-up-piece, who lay on the ground dead drunk, and the other, the prisoner, who was somewhat less intoxicated. The latter asked M. Raussin to allow his companion to ride to Chalons on the fodder. The farmer fested on the ground that it would be dangerous to place a man in such a condition on the top of a load among the scythes and forks lying there. This refusal so incensed the prisoner that he seized his companion's double-barrelled gun, ran after the cart, and, aiming at young Raussin, ki led him dead on the spot. He then discharged the other barrel at the father, but missed him; the shot, however, struck a rake hanging at the back of the load. All these fests were proved by the evidence of M. Raussin and many other wincesee deposed as to the dunken state of the soldier and his companion, espicially the servants of a farmhouse where they had drunk four bottles of wine. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say in his defence, stated that he had gone out with Regnand for a day's shooting. Towards evening they went to a farmhouse to obtain refreshment, where they got intoxicated, and he had not the slightest recollection of anything they went to a farmhouse to obtain refreshment, where they got intoxicated, and he had not the slightest recollection of anything they went to a farmhouse to obtain refreshment, where they got intoxicated, and he had not the slightest recollectio CORSI 'AN SOLDIER CONDENNED FOR MURD'R.

MURDER IN WESTMEATH.

MURDER IN WESTMEATH.

One of the most brutal murders that has been committed in this county since the assasination of Mrs. Sarah Kelly was perpetrated at a place called Boyanna, midway on the coach road between Athlone and Moate. The unfortunate victim was an aged man, named Michael Bannon, a farmer, who some eight or ten years since returned from America with a little money, and has lived up to twelve months ago with his friends at Mount Temple, a few miles from the scene of the murder. At that time he was induced by a widow Coghlan to marry her daughter, then but nineteen years old, and subsequently the widow parted with her interest in the farm at Boyanna for £50 which Bannon paid to her, and came to reside there. Bannon since expended: a considerable sum on the farm, and although he left nothing undone to make his wife comfortable, prome ted by her mother, she has led him a very unbappy life, so much so that he threatened to rell his interest in the farm and leave them. Bannon left home for Athlone to transact some business in a loan bank there, in which he had money deal ngs, and returned about eleven colock at night. The story told by his mother-in-law is, that she was in bed when he returned—his wife had been a 'ny with some friends all day—and having taken his supper, he went out to an adjoining field to bring in a horse, but he never returned. His remains were discovered next day about twelve o'clock, frightfully mangled, in a corner of the field, the head battered into a pulp by two large stones, lying close to the body, which were covered with blood and brains. Mr. Power, subinspector from Moate, Mr. William Fetherston H, and sub-inspector of Kirkland, of the Glasgow station, were soon upon the spot, and took the widow and her daughter into custody. Other arrests were subsequently male, but without any clue to the murderer, until Constable liyan trested a man named Bodkin, living in the King's County, seven miles from the scene of the murder, with such marks and tokens upon his rerson and his clothes

MURDER AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

AT Shrewsbury assizes, Elizabeth Boughey, aged 35, was indicted for killing and murdering one Clement Boughey, on the 13th of August last, in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales.

3r. Boughey and Mr. Warren appeared for the prosecution, and his lordship, at the prisoner's request, assigned counsel for the

Sir. Boughey and Mr. Warren appeared for the prosecution, and his lordship, at the prisoner's request, assigned counsel for the defence.

From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner is a married woman, but her husband has been abroad for some time. She had been an inmate of the blarket Drayton Union, having gone there about midsummer. On the 28th of July, she was delivered of a full-grown male child, and it was baptized in the union by the name of Clement. On the 13th of August she discharged herself, taking the child with her. A nurse, named Mrs. Stubbs, dressed the child on the morning before the prisoner left the union with clothes clean from the laundry, and the prisoner observed, when she was going away, "Mrs. Stubbs, it would not take much to kill a little buffer live that." She then went away. About one o'clock, a man named Evans met her is the road between Sutton and Stoke, and she was then carrying a large bund e in a red-coloured shawl. He ent over a gate into a field for some purpose, and after he had been there for some time he saw the prisoner come tack to the gate. She looked up and down the road, and then over the gate, as if watching whether any one was looking. She then began to beat the bundle on the top of the gate. She went on to another gate and repeated the beating again. From thence she crossed a field by a foot road, and on coming to the top of a stile she struck the bundle on the stile several severe blows. In the meantime a man named Immanuel Austin came up to Evans and he went to watch the prisoner at the request of Evans. When he came up with the prisoner the stile he said to her, "Mrs, I suppose you have a fitened that now?" She said, "Softened what?" He said, "That that you have in the bundle," Evans was, daring the time, minding a team which austin was driving. Austin went tack to his team and the woman went on. When Austin again took charge of his team Evans went to the house of a max named Blandford, who had formerly been a police-constable. Blandford was not at home, but hi charge to a policeman.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of

"Guilty."
His lordship passed senience of death in the usual form.

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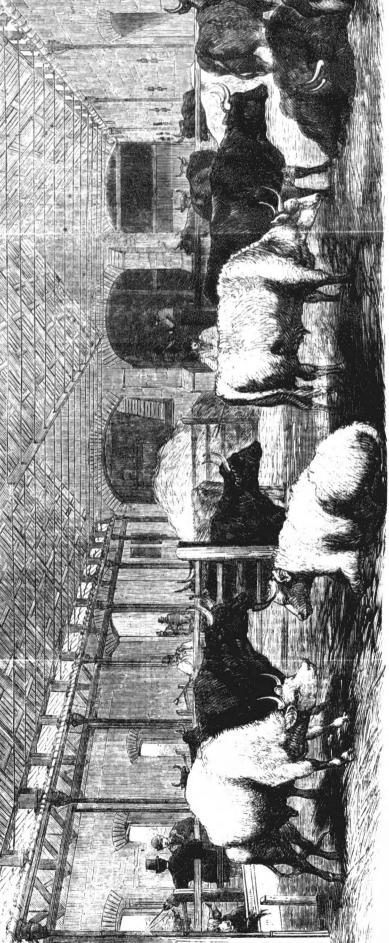
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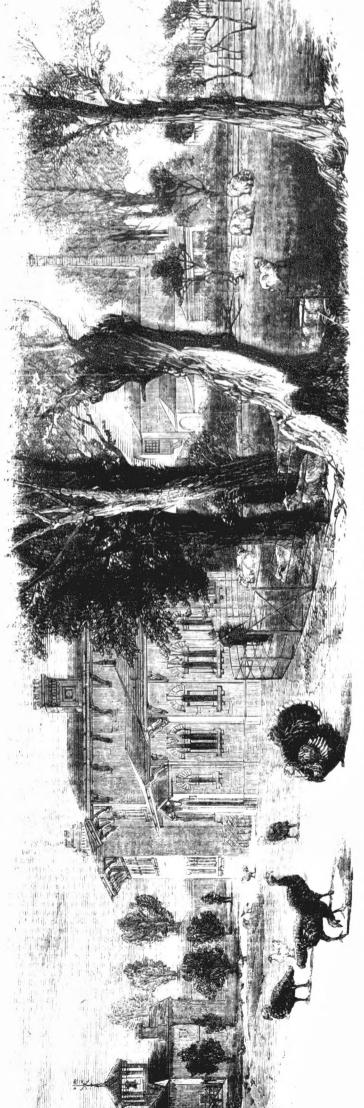
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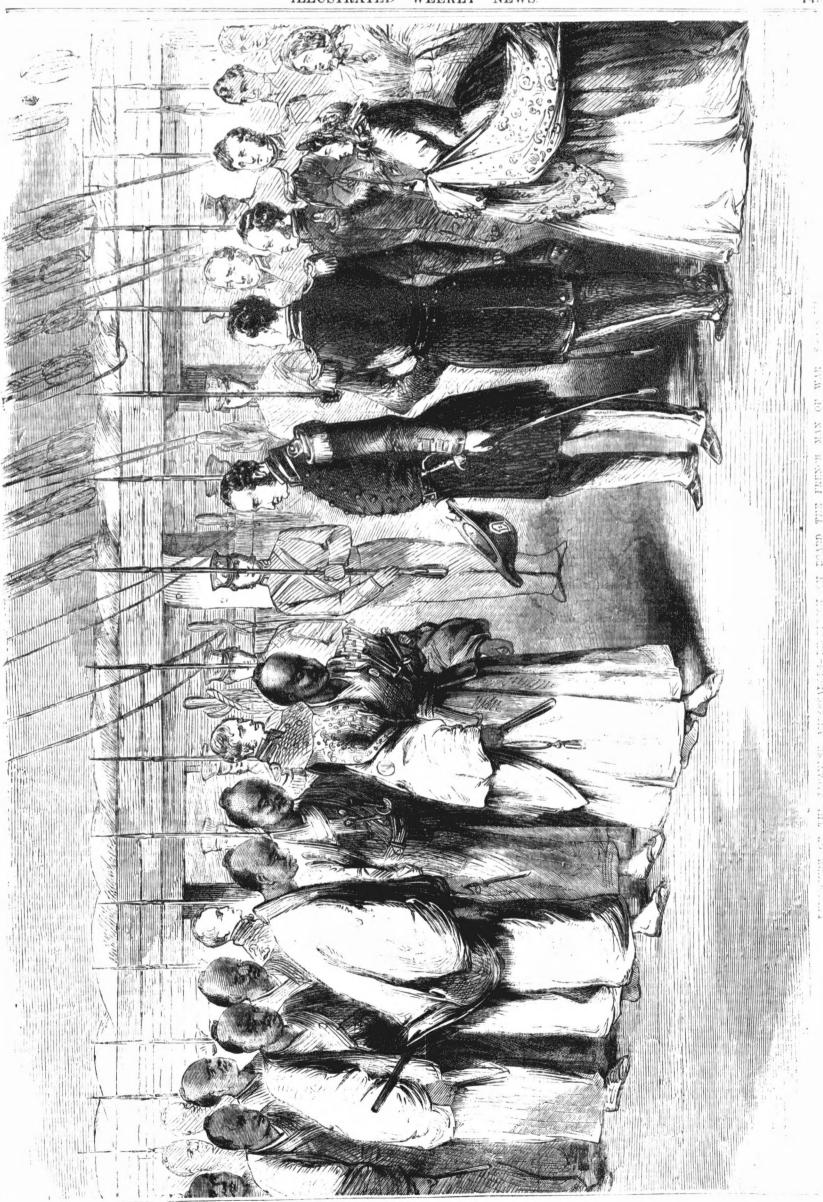
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THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S FARM AT MINDSON. (Neepwge 154.)

THE CATTLE YARD. (See page 154.)



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		CALENDAR FO				27	W.		. E
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8	8	Sun rises 8h. 0m. Sets 8h.	49m.	***	***	6	4	6	4
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Isaiah 26; 1 Peter 2 Isaiah 55; Acts 14.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILLIP (Haggerstone.)—If it can be proved that A. B. sells ginger-beer during the prohibited hours, we consider that he is liable to the penalty under the 11 and 12 Vict. c. 49. and 8 and 19 Vict. c. 118. (dinger-beer, as we apprehend, must be treated as a "fermented liquor," within the meaning of those Acts, and if it be so, the sale of it is prohibited quite as strictly as that of "beer" of the ordinary description.

Enquirse.—The width of the carriage-way of London-bridge is 33 ft.; that of each of the fost-paths is 9 ft.; that measured from outside to satisfied of the paragets, is 56 ft. The total length of the water-ways is 692 ft. including the abutments and piers; the bridge is 928 ft. leng. The total beight of the oarriage-way in the centre, above the low water-line, is 55 ft.

A. Z.—St. Paul's Cathedral was built in forty years.

X. X.—I be owner of the building has a right to open out the window if he thinks at Bat the occupier of the garden has an equal right to build a wall in front of it, if he chooses.

A STUDENT.—The longest lawauit which ever took place in England, or, indeed, in any part of the world, arose in a litter to duestion respecting certain persessions near Wotton-under-Böge, in the co-nty of Ciloucester, between the beirs of Thomas Talbet, Viscount Liste, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other. The built was instituted towards the end of the reign of Edward IV, and was vill pending in the reign of James I, at which time a compromise took typace hetween the parties—thus embracing a period of one hundred and twenty years!

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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

The streets of Lendon are not paved with gold. They are very large, very straggling, and generally very miserable. They are paved with mud, vice, poverty, and struggling respectability. They are crowded with a population exactly equal to that of the whole cotton district, a large portion of which is always trembling on the brink of starvation. Every winter the same appeals come before us, the same shivering crowds are found standing at the work ho se doors, and the same pothouse inquests are held upon the bony remains of these who have dropped prema urely into eternity for want of a bit of bread. With all our poor-law system, with all our large and impulsive private benevolence, with institutions cropping up in every street for the relief of every form of suffering, more people die annually of absolute starvation in London than in any other city in the world. They are not the obtrusive poor, the dramatic poor, the poor who are only divided from the professional beggar by a very thin line. They are those whose misery has to be sought out, who slink into corners, hoping agains hope, who are the last to brave the brutality of parish officers-the last to fight their way for the pauper's dole. They shiver in their rags, and sustain a wretched parody of life on chance scraps and soddened tea-leaves. Every working clergyman in London sest, west, north, south, and in the centre - knows where to pat his finger on hundreds of these sinking beings. While the Lancachire misery has been at its height — within the short space of two autumnal months - we have noted fifteen deaths from starvation in L ndon which have been reported in the papers. How many have dropped through without this record? How many have been uri-d with certificates drawn up by surgeons who are ashamed to write the disgraceful word, and who rake up fancy names for such deaths from the depths of medical dictionaries What do we read in the last weekly return of the Registrar-General under the bitter mocking term of "The Health of London" Let us quote the official words: - "Four deaths are returned as caused by privation. The following are the particulars of those pages: -On the 8th of November a man, aged fifty-seven years,

who had been an article florist, died in St. Pancras Workhouse of 'exhaustion from stayation.' On the 17th of November, in the same workhouse, the widow of a tailor, aged forty-three years, died of 'exhaustion from starvation.' On the 24th of Novembers at at Butholomew's Hospital, a man unknown, probably about thirty-three years of age, died of 'cold and wan' of food.' had been found in the Smithfield pens. On the 14th of November, at 11, Parliament-street, Bethnal-green, the son of a weaver, aged three months died of "destitution, the mother not having milk for the child from want of food." Is this a state of things to be proud of? One man found like a dead dog in the Smithfield pens place where no dead beast whose carcase was worth a shilling was ever suffered to lie unheeded for ten minutes A death from starvation is a national disgrace, and ought to be recorded for ever in a temple of national shame. Without such a a record-such a rude but wholesome chamber of horrors-we are to apt to forget these proofs of bad government. The world is too busy, says one of the many earnest writers on this subject, the news; apers are too universal in tueir aspirations, and our statesmen are thinking far too much of Europe, Asia Africa, and America, to devote more than a passing glance to these most awful deaths, unless they are brought before them in a blunt, material shape. The dead man is hurried away in the parish coffin, the usual curt line is scribbled in the registrar's book, the paragraph in the news-paper corner is read and forgotten, and the whole thing is buried in eternal night. This is not enough, and for the sake of those strugglers who are left we require more. Percentages averages, and all the hocus-pocus of statistics, are only mists, fogs, curtains, and sleeping-draughts, except to the official mind; and we, the public, require something more gross and more palpable. Without going too far back into the history of misery and want, it would not be a pleasant chronicle to read, even if the London deaths from starvation were only recorded for the last five or six years. death a week, at least, would rise up to claim its place on this dreary tablet, and three hundred names, with the shortest statement of how their owners suffered and died, would make some terrible "sensation" columns for a cally newspaper. Unless the whole scheme of providence is a superstitious dream, and men are like worms, who may die unheed d, some account will have to be given of these famished castaways. They did their duty by respecting their neighbours' wealth, and by stretching out no dishonest hand to seize the plenty within their reach, but Society cruelly neglected its duty when it allowed them to starve. It we have no settled humanity—no certain sense of what is right—let us at least do what we can to maintain our national pride. With all the calls which this winter will bring upon our means and charity—calls which can be easily met by a little timely retrenchment-let us not forget the London poor, who are the most powerful in their weakness Some of them, who are amongst the least reputable, may disgrace us by their lives; but the most wretcard and deserving-probably the most numerous body-have far more power to disgrace us by their deaths.

THE more desperate the Federal Government is the more it is to be feared. The wholesale confiscation of half a continent is a strong measures; the murd rs at New Orleans were also strong measures; General Pope's system of living upon the plunder of a defenceless ountry was another strong measure; but the greatest excess of all was the murder in c ld blood by General M. Neil of those ten men in Missouri. We drew attention to that dreadful sory the moment the news reached this country, and we then predicted the future horrors to which it must lead. It seems that the Confederate President has considered that this was a case in which creeky must be met by crueky. He demanded the surrender of General M'Neil that he may be put to death for this crime against the laws of war and of nature; and upon the refusal of this demand Mr. Jefferson Davis has ordered that the next ten Federal officers who are captured in Missouri shall be put to death. The Federal press is confident that this ord r of reprisal will be execut d. But if this once begins, it is impossible to foresce the end of it. Retaliation will beget retaliation, and Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis will go on hanging their prisoners of war until nothing is left to do but to hairy and slay without quarter. The North seem to be hurrying on their heavy iron-clad fleet to scare the European Powers from interference. It is a quarrel with which England has no desire to interfere by force, as England has abundantly shown. But we cannot look on long at a war of reprisals such as that which General M'Neil has commenced, and which Mr. Jefferson Davis is about to continue, and which the Federal American pressecms prepared to accept. It may be, as the American papers intimate, that any offer of mediation would be met on the part of the Washington Government with a depniteness which will leave Europeans no doubt what will be the result-which we presume means insult, defiance, and war; but if they insist on their right to fight they must learn to fight like human beings. Even we, who "do not fight for an id.a," might have to join in a crusade to put down atrocities such as all parties now foretell.

A MODEL LANDLORD.—In the course of the rejoicings at Eglinton Castle last week a letter by the Earl of Eglinton to his commissioner was read, in which the earl said: "I shall feel obliged to you may consider most expedient, that at next May term it is my intention to make them a present of ten per cent off their rents for this year's crop. I am well aware that the last four years have been snything but remunerative to the farmers of this part of Scotland; but I wish you distinctly to explain to my tenants that the above gitt is in no case to be considered as a solatum for by past loses. I beg that those who may have suffered so sertonsiy as to injure their prospects of managing their farms successfully will candidly make their position in no an to my factor, and shall be glad to give my attentive consideration to each case that is brought under my notice."

A FEDERAL CONVEITE AT FALMOUTH.—The Federal convette Ouward, Captain Nickels, put into Falmouth, from Fayal, to rejair some slight damage and to re-victual. S. e. is about nine humaned tons, has nine guns, and 114 hands, and is one of the ships on the look-out for the Alabama. Her crew appear to be in a very unsati-factory state of discipline, as her officers cannot come on shore in the "ship's boats from fear of the men deserting.

General Aches.

A gerstion has arisen the threshe Dara of Caute 'e, leight the strikele old goes receiving a general payor that of a steed-marchal, which is fixed on the supposition that it is for acrive or vice in the field at the head of a great army. Fewege is allowed for wenty bones. 'he general commanding in chief receives about 40004 a-year, while a field-marchal would cost little less than 7,0004. The Army i'd Navy Gezette recommends 5,0004, a-year for the commander-in-chief.

A MEMORIAL having been forwarded from Scarborough to the

the commander-in-chief.

A memorial having been forwarded from Scarborough to the Lord Changedler, praying that his lordship would not appoint Ver Godfrey Knight a magistrate for the borough, in consequence of his being a brewer, an efficial communication has been forwarded to the memorialists, acknowledging the receipt of the communication, and stating that "if a r Knight is a brewer he is not eligible for the appointment of borough magistrate."

The other day a rough looking entemer appeared before one of the Military Commissioners and said, "Mr. Commissioner, I amover 45." "How old are year?"—"I don't know how old I am, but I am over 45." "In what year did you make your first appearance in this mundence sphere?"—"I don't know what you mean, but I am over 45." "Ow hen were you ber?"—"I don't know, but I am over 45." "Ow am I to know you are over a e?"—"I don't know, and I don't care, but I am over 45." "When were you do?"—"I don't know, but I lam over 45." "I have been in this country thirty-three years; I am over 45." "That does not prove that you are too old to be draughted."—"I don't care; sknow I am over 45." "I shall not crase your name until you prove your age."—"Itel you I have been in this country thirty-three years; I am over 45." "Will you swear o it?"—"Yes, I'm over 45.:——if 'ain't over 45." Well, I will exempt you."—"I don't care whether you do or not; I am a foreigner—besides, I have wooden leg;" and he went stomping into the street, swearing oaths not called for by the commissioner.

— New York T thour.

It is an ounced that not officially) that the second daughter of

into the street, swearing eaths not called for by the commissioner.

— And Fork T thing.

It is an ounced that not officially) that the second daughter of Prince Cinistian of Denmark, the Prince's Sophie's arie Frederica Dagmar, aged fifteen (the sister of the Prince's Alexandra, will be affianced to the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolas of Russia, the Cesarewitch aged hinesen; and that their confirmation is postponed because, previous to this ceremony, they will enter the Greeo-Cathelio church.

Mr. P. Wykeham Martin, the father of the member for Fockester, is spoken of as the candidate in the Liberal interest for the eastern dividing of the cunty of Kent, renewed weamby the death of Mr. Peedes. The Conservatives are already at work to secure the return of Sir Norton Knatchbull. The name of Mr. Beresford Hope, who has estates in the county, has also been in actioned.

though.

A LETTER from a dergyman in British Columbia, dated October the 6th, only three weeks after the arrival of these young women emigrants, says:—" the female emigrants have arrived. The ser-

the 6th, or ly three weeks after the arrival of these young women emigrants, says:—" the female enigrants have arrived. The servants were instantly provided with situations, the lowest wages being £36 a-year. The governess class, for which the bishop dinot apply, are a difficulty. All are, however, in homes but ax or eight. The boon to the colony is very grat indeed."

A Most melancholy accident occurred in the outer harbour of the Hautlepool Docks, and which might have caused a fearful disaster among the shipping if it had not been discovered in time. A considerable much riof vessels were lying in the outer harbour, when some people, who were astir, observed smoke coming up the "companion" of the schoorer Mary, of Hartlepool, and were further attracted to the ship by the backing of a deg in a neighbouring vessel. They feand that the cabin was on fire, and having given the alarm, buckets of water were thrown down the companion, and as soon as the fire was got under, Mr. Peck, a ship captain, went down into the cabin annot a dones specke, and found Ralph Day, the mate of the vessel, lying dead upon the cabin floor, with one of his feet nearly burnt off, and both his legs severely charred. The body was brought up, but life was extinct. The cabin was completely guited. The cabic was empletely guited. The cabic was empleted to the Pope of From whether all those who have signed addresses calling for his renunciation of the temporal power have incurred the pains and penalties of excommunication, his Holiness, after serious consideration, has resolved the question in the affirmative. It follows, therefore, that half the Italian clergy, and the great majority of the Italian people, are excommunicated.

The Lord Charcellor's Rectory of St. Anne's, Lewes, has become

therefore, that half the Italian ctergy, and the great majority of the Italian people, are excommunicated.

The Lord Chancellor's Rectory of St. Anne's, Lowes, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Etroud Green, M.A., formerly of Christ Church, Oxford. The rev. gentleman was head master of Lewes Grammar School.

The chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M.A., rector of South Ormsby and Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Lin-

and Proctor in Convocament for and cleager.

King Leopold appears to have deferred his journey to England until the marriage of the Prince of Wales, in the month of March.

Mr. Dichy Seymour, Q.C., M.P., in consequence of the result of the recent election for Southampton, does not intend again to offer himself for that constituency. The hon and learned gentleman will, however, be brought forward by an influential party as the representative in parliament of one of the eastern metropolitan boroughs.

the representative in parliament of one of the eastern metropentan Debroughs.

On Sunday afternoon, the unusual exermony of a special baptismal service was held at St. John's Church, Margate, for the pursoes of admitting a convert from the Jewish personseion (a daughter of a resident in the rown) to the Established Church. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. C. T. Astley, vicar.

"An Advocate for the Destruction of Vermin," suggests that a sub-cription be raised and p aced at the con-mand of the judges, to be called the "Carotte Conviction and Reward Fund," for the purpose of rewarding any person other than a policeman for capturing, or for siding the police to capture, a garotter, say to the extent of £10 or £15 upon conviction; arguing that this would act as a stimulant to many of the working class to be on the leok out to give assistance in the capture of these pests.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Mechi has this week forwarded a cheque of £50 to Mrs. Polly, tenant-farmer on the Layer Marney Tower estate, for damage done by game where he has the preserves.—Essex Hevald.

preserves .- Essex Herald.

A LETTER from Munich of the 4th says that the ex-Queen of Greece is seen every day at moon on househack, in the suburbs, with a lady of honour and some personages of the court.

A Cassell letter in the Hamburg News says:—"The Princess Holienloe, daughter of the Prince Elector, whose husband bas gone to "merica without paying his debts, which amont to very considerable sums, has been summoned to appear before the tribunal of the free city of Pankfort; as well as her irether, the second son of the Elector. The princers signed bits for 803,000 florins which her husband put in circulation and the princers's bother gave his guarantee by attaching his signature to 80,000 florins worth of those bills."

those tills."

Certain persons, belonging to that political party which has lately lifted up its head so much in Prassia, propose, it is said, to present to the ex King of Naples a cilver shield, commemorative of his exploits and misfortunes, and for which the design is already sketched it represents Francis II on a rock, defending himself against the attacks of a troop of demons, two among which are considered unnistakably to resemble Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi.

STRANGE DOINGS UNDER THE LUNA Y LAW.

Is the Court of Gueria Bright has been trid d. ease Hally Stupbeling as a strong against the defendant, a model and, he had been supported by the strong of Gueria by the strong and the defendant, a model and, he had go the head of the public. The defendant been the partial was a fact the collection of the collectio

some the defendant, if he were a gentleman, would not lend himself to her running up another, bill. His wife who had been watching them, came out, and the defendant walked towards her. Plaintiff said, "Ferbapa, sir, you are not aware of the unhappy state in which we live, and of her continually running me in debt." He said, "Then it appears that you are the injured party. I have beard something of this; my name is Dr. Semple." Plaintiff then said, "Oh, if you know all about if fixed say to mere," and waked back to the front of the shop. That was all that passed. He was not excited, neither did he change his wife with improperly associating with other men. He never stept with a drawn aword in the bed, sor had he threatened to stab her. He never threatened to murder any one. The above interview was the only one he ever had with the defer dant. On the night of the 30th June, about eleven o'clock when about to open his door with a latch key, he found a man lounging against it. The latter said, "Is your name Hall?" Plaintiff replied. "Yes, what do you want of me?" The man raid, "Some of your friends have got a supper, and are very jolly, and want you to come and join them. (Laughter) Haintiff said. "You must make a mistake, you cannot mean me." When he put the key in the door he found it was fastened. Another near then placed himself in front of him, saying, "You must go with se." He threw one arm round plaintiff s back and the other round his waist, and they both, th ugh ne struggled desperately, tried to force him into a cab which insant y drew up. Forestited violently, put one arm through the coach-door, and the other through the spekes of the wheel. The neighbours were narmed and assembled round him. The men s id they had a right to take him, and showed a paper which the policeman said he could not read by that light. He insisted upon being taken to the station, and when there he said to the inspector, "These men say they have authority to take me, be kind enough to look at it." He did so, and said. "You, Mr. Ha

the Commissioners in Lunacy, after which Mr. Elliott, the keeper of the asylum, who had behaved very kindly to him, told him he we discharged, and invited him, as he had been to worried, tepend a few days with him at Aorthing, which he did. On his return home he was subjected to reneved annoyances by his wife. On the 27th of September Dr. Webb came and examined him, and afterwards the defendant called. Instructions were given in August for this action, and when the defendant called plaintif went up-stairs, as his attorney had advised him to hold no communication with the defendant. When, however, he got upstairs and looked round he found the defendant behind him (Laughier). I efendant said, "Now, don't run away, poor fellow, I am not going to hurt you," patiting him on the back. (Laughter). He pushed by kim, went down again into the shop, and sent for two of his neighbours. When they arrived he said to the defendant, "Now, Dr. Semple, anything you have to say you can say it in the presence of these gentlemen. Plaint ff's friends, to had be ter say noticing." He heard his wife say to "Nemple, "Can't I take gends out of the shep and pawn them?" On which the defendant said, "Yes, Mrs ffail, certainly, you can do what you like," upon which plaintiff got nearer the door, as he felt inclined to make a reply. His wife that day summoned him to Marlborougn-street for an assault which charge was false. Dr. Semple and three other medical men at condel. Underneath the oillow of his wife's bed (son had absente

charge was false. Dr. Semple and three other medical men at tended. Underneath the pillow of his wife's bed (she had absented herself from him for six years) the following certificate was found:

- I her by certify that "rs. Hall is an ill-used woman, and that there is no truth in the infareous charges brought sgainst her, but that she deserves the 'grapatry of her friends and of the public." It was signed by defendant. He was bound over by the magistrate in her own troughteaure of 10% to keep the pseco. The plaintiff said he was bound over to keep the psecon at some k-fore the magistrate.

THE GAROTTING EXCITEMENT.

The Garotting Excitement.

Mr. Hamilton, the chief of the City detective department, said, at he Minsion Boule he was auxious to make a few remarks upon the subject of garotting, which was at present exciting the public mind to such an alarming extent. A great many alleged garotte publicheries had been reported in the newspapers, and described as having occurred in the City of London, in consequence of which he had caused inquiries to be made into several of the most serious cases, and found that they were wholly untrue. When such if titious cases as those he referred to were got up, it not only excited and alarmed the public, but it misled the police, whose attention was thereby diverted perbaps from the actual points of danger. He had also inquired at the hospitals, and found from the report of the medical gentlemen there that they had not had a single case of graviting in the City brought under their notice. He had also pushed his inquiries, with the view to ascertain the author of those sensational peragraphs, and had succeeded in obtaining his name; and he had no hesitation in saying that, if he were prosecuted, there would be a very strong case against him for obtaining money of the propietors of new-papers under false pretences. These false reports had caused the solice of the City much trouble and loss of valuable tine to no purpose, and he therefore, felt it to be his duty to m ke this statement publicly, in order that the public generally night know that the insecurity of the metropolis was not so reat as these frequently concected "garette" cases would lead them to suppose.

them to suppose.

Iderman Besley said Mr. Hamilton was quite right. The public mind had been unnecessarily excited. He was glad Mr. Hamilton had stated this very satisfactory result of his inquiries, as it would tend to allay the excitement now agitating the public mind.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS. DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE AVBASSADORS.

THE illustration in page 149, represents the departure from Europa of the Japanese ambassadors on board a French ship of war. These idustrions foreigners have visited the principal countries of Europe, and were precent in England at the opening of the International Exhibition. Whilst in France they requested the Emperor to grant them the way of a French vessel of war to carry them back to their native land. This request was complied with, and they recently sailed for Japan.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

This annual exhibition of cattle was opened on Saturday for a private view, when the Prince of Wales was present. On Monday it was opened to the general public.

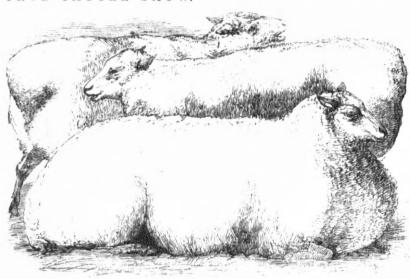
The 180 cattle, as a whole, may be characterized as equalling, though certainly not surpassing, the standard excellence of former occasions. Freeding has become a refined art, and feeding is conducted with wonderful judgment and skill; but while, in combination, they are improving the entire herds of Great Britain, and pushing particular races into pre-eminence, the fact still remains that we are beholden to voluntary feats of nature for these individual animals which now and then astonish us with their perfections. Calves that will grow into noblest preportions and rarest beauty are not dropped every day, and, unfortunately, the present year has given us no steer or ox of superlative nerit; while Mr. Eastwood's "Rosette" (out of Mr. Wetherell's herd) good as she a, forms a poor substitute for that exquisitely beautiful milk, white heifer of Colored Towseley, which delighted us as "featury's Butterfly." This year is the triumph of the cross-brids. The £40 silver cup for the best steer or ox in the hall is carried off, not by a shorthorn or Hereford, as usual, but by the produce of a Devon bull and a shorthorn cow, beed and fid by Mr. John Overman, of Burnbam-market, in Norfolk. And the "reserve number" of the judges was that of a cross-bried shorthorn and polled Scott, which won the highest honour at Birmingham. In appearance, Mr. Overman's steer is like a ruddy Devon of very great size and substance but without the defective hindquarters of that breed. The girth is

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THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



PRIZE PIGS.



PRIZE SHEEP.

9 ft., or 9 in less than that of Mr. Stewart's heavier polled cross-bred; but in several points, as in the round and neck-vein, in general beauty and in touch, the winner of the cup is clearly

general beauty and in touch, the winner of the cup is clearly superior.

I We can say but a word or two on the very numerous and well-filled sheep classes. It can hardly be in accordance with the club's desire of distinguishing the cheapest and best meat that the £i0 silver cup for the best long-wools has gone to Mr. Foljambe's splendid little Leicesters, instead of to Mr. Mills's Cotswolds, of about the same age, but half as heavy again, with as prime mutton. Among the grand pens of South Downs, Lord Wolsingham and the Duke of Richmond were only second to Mr. Rigden, who takes also

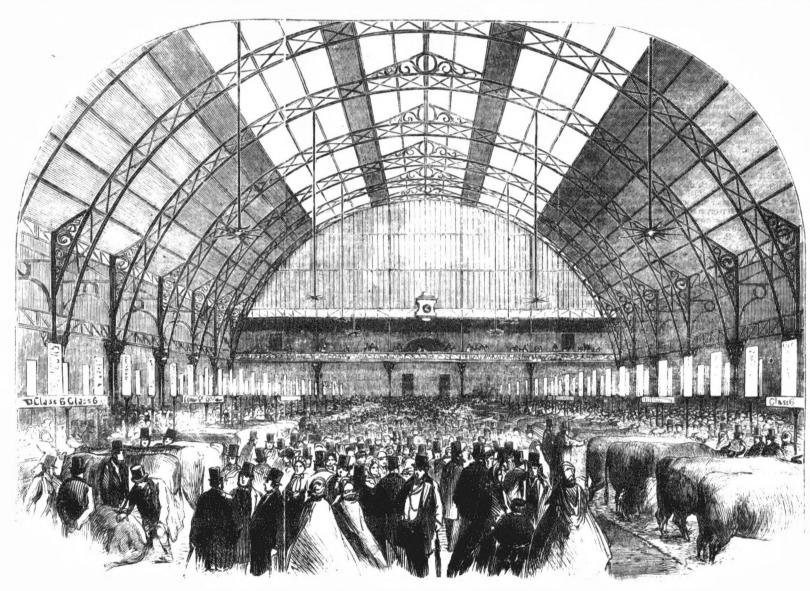
the £20 silver cup for the best short-wool sheep. If the perfect symmetry and exquisite finish of the South Downs are astonishing, so also are the great size and weight attained by the Hampshire Downs, by the Shropshire and noble Oxfordshire sheep. Of the latter breed, Mr. Charles Howard, of Bedford, is the champion, and his sheep are certainly most extraordinary for frame, weight, quality and wool.

The pigs made an average show. Mr. Lynn's white pigs, under four months old, are marvels of maturity; Mr. Cattle's "Lincolnshires" are exceedingly fine, and Mr Baker's black "Hampshires," sixteen months old, winning the gold medal as the best pigs, are uncommonly well-formed and splendidly fed.

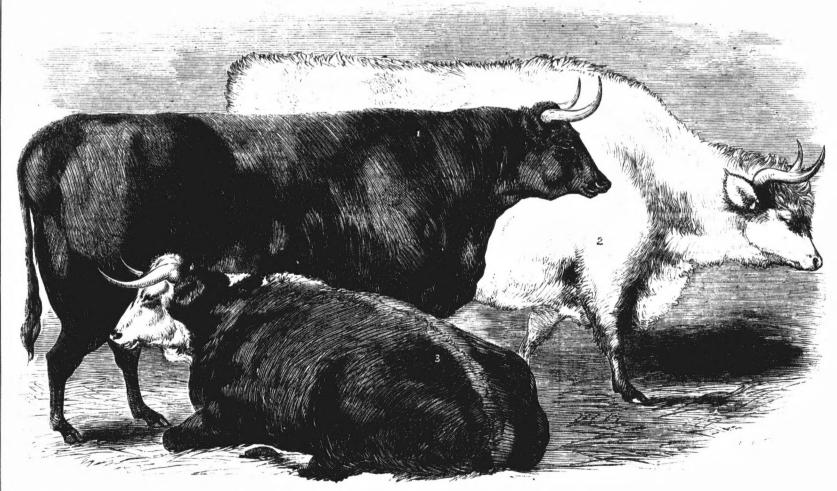
On page 153 is given a group of cattle, relected from among the most remarkable specimens in the show. No. 1 is Mr. Aldworth's Hereford ox, which takes the first prize of 4.30. No. 3, His Grace the Duke of Peaufort's Scotch steer. No. 5 delineates Mr. Rigden's Southdown sheep; and No. 6, Mr. Foljambe's Leicesters. The artist has availed himself of the space below to introduce engravings of prominent objects in the poultry show, now open at the sister exhibition at the Crystal Palace Above are likewise illustrations from the Leicester breed of sheep and pigs. No. 1, on 153, is Mr. W. Heath's Devon steer. No. 2, Mr. Hunter's crossbred heifer. No. 3, the late Prince-Consort's Hereford steer, exhibited, by the Hon. A. Hood.



PENN



INTERIOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL HALL. (See page 157.)



CATTLE

Music. Cheatricals.

We have nothing to record in the theatrical world, except the exertions of managers to provide a rich fund of annuament for the holday fells in the coming threemes season, and of their determination to outly the pantendinic glories of former years. COVENT GARD N provinces "Bea ty and the Beast," with the Messrs. Pane and Mr. C. Fenton as pantominists. Mr. William Calcott is to celtpse his wondrous transformation scene of last year.

DRURY LANE.-Feveral thousand pounds are, we are informed. DRURY I.A.N.E.—Fover al thousand pounds are, we are informed, being at the present time expended in refitting and redecorating the interior; whilst in the stage department all is activity in the preparations for giving due effect to Mr. Blanchard's new grotesque pantomime, called "Little Goody Two Shoes; or, Harlequin Cock Robin." The harlequinade will be sustained by Harry and Madame Boleno, C. Lauri, Cermack, St. Maine, and the Misses

HAYMARKET.—A new burlesque, founded on Dr. Johnson's

HAYMARKET.—A new ourseque, founded on Dr. Johnson's tale of "Rasselas" is the Christmas novelty.

PRINCESS S.— Mr. E. L. Blanchard, in addition to his labours for Drury Lane pantomine, has written one for this house, entitled "R quet with the T'ft; or, Harlequin and Mother Shipton."

'Y'EUM.—Under the new management, the Lyceum defers the opening until the first week of the new year.

OLYMCIO.—Mr. Robson produces a burlesque on "Robin Vicod."

STRAND.—Mr Byron has prepared a comic version of Sir W. Scott's "Ivanhoe" to delight the numerous patrons of this little home of burl sque

ADELPHI.—A burlesque on "George Parnwell," likewise by Mr. Pyron, to be supported by Messrs. Toole, Bedford, and Mrs. Mellon, is the coming treat for the frequenters of this theatre. SURREY.— the reatomine is to be called "Harle juin and Mother Goose; or, the Queen of Hearts who made some Tarts, and the Knave of Hearts who Stole Them." Mis Julia St. George playing in the opening.

BRITANN A.—Produce; a pantomime on the Arabian Nights' story of "The Sleeper Awatened," which will be produced with the same liberality for which + r. Lane, the proprietor, has become remowned.

The Court.

It is announced that the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princes Alexandra of Dennark will be sclempized at St. George's Chapel, Wildow, and not according to precedent, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Lord Chamberlain has received her Majesty's come ands that the ceremony shall be celebrated with the utmost magnificence. The household of the future Princess of Wales will comprise the Marchioness of Carmartten, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Countess of Morton, and the Countess of George, as ladies in waiting. Lord Harris will be at the head of the household of the princess.

Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princes Louis of Hesse, Princes Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen to waiting, attended divine service on Sonday morning in the private chapel. The Rev. C. Tarver officiated. It is announced that the marriage of his Royal Highness the

MR. DISRAELI AND THE LANGASHIRE DISTRESS.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.
MR. DISRAEL, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Aye bury Nows:—

"Sir,—there is a supeript in now taking place throughout the county in aid of our suffering fellow-subjects in Lamashre, and I heartly hope that its amount may be worthy of the community and adequate to the critical observation. There is, however, in reference to this subject, one special point, which I am anxious to bring under your consideration. In our dark period of 1835-36 many of our people, with the encouragement and at the instigation of the local authorities, emigrated to Lancashre. Their sufferings and struggles were at first most severe. Some returned home: some sank before the small-pox and fever; but some remained and prospered. In one town of Lancashre, at this moment, is a little bucking hamshire colony of thirty-three persons. They have sustained them elves for nearly a year on the property which they had realized by their industry, but their ancient home. I hope not in vain. The local semiment is the struggest that influences man, and is the foundation of many virues. A fund has been formed here to afford them to mediate relief; but it is most desirable that they should be supported for the next twenty wears. Any contributions, with this object, addressed to myself, or the vicar of Hugh-nden, will be acknowledged in your columns. I have the honour to remain, sir, your faithful servant,
"Hughenden Manner, Dec 2." honour to remain, sir, your faithful servant, "Hughenden Manor, Dec 2. "B. DISRAELL"

THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL FARM.

PRINCE ALBERT invariably took a great interest in the cattle show, and was a very successful exhibitor. His cattle generally came from the farms at Windsor (illustrated in pare 148). The extent of ground occup ed by the Prince as Shaw and Home Park Farm, is upwards of 80 acres, 120 of which is under cultivation, and the remainder under grass, part of which is cut and made it to hay for winter fe d, and he rest rastured by a herd of short-horned cows, with a few Alderneys for milk for the castle. Only a few South D wine week are kept fire atting the grass immediately around the castle. The pasture is of good quality, and good crops of hay are also grown upon it. The land under cultivation is of excellent quality, and grows heavy crops b-th of grair and roots. The buildings are very large and commodicus; those of the dairy form are considered the most perfect. The byres for the cows and piggeries are much admired, the whole being lighted up with gas. There is a steam-engine of ten horse-power tixed for thrashing, grinding, cutting chaff and roots. The work-horses are of the Clyderdale breed, and very superior animals. The buildings for servants are good and convenient. There is a new set of farm buildings, represented in our engraving, most compact and useful, with a steam-engine for thrashing and other purposes. PRINCE ALBERT invariably took a great interest in the cattle show

Volunteers and Regulars — An o'd army officer gives the reason why the regulars endure more fatigue than volunteers. When marching, if the regular even cuts his finger he falls into the rear and applies a bandage. De moment he halts for the night, after he eats his rations, his chees is upon his knapsack and night, after he eats his rations, his choek is upon his knapsack and hit has If in the land of dreams. The voluntuar does very differently. If he horts industif he extenderises some made, nates of or dressing and keep, along the neighborous the chances are ten to one that instead of which prepare at one the weares bimself still further by beap-frog with hir companions or by playing wold studge? For parts of whis y. The regular causes with hom nothing that he can help to an ourse more will not occur than regulation weight. It is volunteer is not to leave nothing tehind him that he can earry. Every dagneriesty be even adds to the weight of a knapsack in a manuer that none but those who carry them can adequately understand. In Mexico soldiers threw away money because it chafed their pockets.—Scientific American. their pockets. - Scien ific American.

THE RAILWAY DISTUTE AT WORCESTER.

THE RAILWAY DISTUTE AT WORCESTER.

THE City of Worce-ter has been in a state of popular excitement to a weak, which was brought to a crisis by an examination before the magistrates. The inmediate charge which the bench had to inquire later as one of a withut and maticious assent, with intent to do greeous belily harm against one Edward carrett, in the employ of the west Middand Railway Company, the person assulted being Mr. Walton, the lessee of the refreshment-room at the worcester Station of that railway. The hall and the street near were crowded with thousands of excited persons throughout the day, and the proceedings were occasionally i terrupted by the disgraceful uproar, cheering, and hooting of those in the hall. The railway efficers and Mr. Walton were also chered and hissed on arriving at and leaving the Guiddhall. Mr. Wright, of Birmingham, aspeared to conduct the proceedings and Mr. Boltoram, barrister, of the Oxford Circuit, for the railway company, who justified the proceedings of the defendant. The examination lasted four hours, and arose out of a dispute between the railway company and Mr. Walton as to the latter refusing to give up possession of the refershment-rooms at workster. The company had given him several notices to quit, which he had disregarded as illegal, and during Satunday night west the company, in the absence of Mr. Walton and his assistants, locked up and barrieaded the rooms, and refused to give him possession of them again. On Sunday morning Mr. Walton went up with a purty of six or seven pensors and a biacksouth, armed with a crowber and axes, with the vew of foreing an outrance. Mr. Ashone had broken a pane o glass, and placed at the station to prevent any one gaining admitance to the refreshment rooms, struck Mr. Walton on the health with a purty of six or seven pensors and a biacksouth, and placed at the station to prevent any one gaining admitance to the refreshment rooms, struck Mr. Walton is head was handayed, and the station to prevent any one gaining admitance to the r

cheers in the ball.

A Streel Merchant Seid.—Messes Jones, Quiggen, and Co., of Liverpool, have just contracted to build of steel, for a Liverpool house, a ves el of 1,000 tons. This will be the first merchant vessel built of that material. The plates will be manufactured at the Mercey steel and from Works.

Onford and Cambridge Tishors.—Notwithstanding that the tro archidshoptics have briefy been conferred upon Oxford men, the University of Cambridge has still the honeur of having more of her is usen the episcopal bench than the sister university. Of the twenty eight English and Welsh Bishops, thirteen were educated at inford, and fifteen at Cambridge. The thirteen were educated at inford, and fifteen at Cambridge. The thirteen were educated at inford, and fifteen at Cambridge. The thirteen were educated at inford, and fifteen at Cambridge. The thirteen were educated at inford, and fifteen at Cambridge. The thirteen were educated at inford, and fifteen at Cambridge. The thirteen of Cambridge Tark, Bishop of Londou, if Estiol College; University, Bishop of Cambridge, Tark, Bishop of Londou, if Estiol College; University, Bishop of Cambridge, Gallege; Dr. Hamplen, Fishop of Hereford, of Oriel College; Dr. Jackson Bishop of Lincola, of Pembroke College; Dr. Petham. Bishop of Norwich, of Christ Church; Dr. Wiberforce, Bishop of Exford, of Oriel College; Dr. Hamilten, Bishop of Salisbury, of Merion College; Dr. Short, Bishop of St. Asaph, of Christ Church. The fifteen Lam ridge prelates are as fellow:—Dr. Summer, Eishop of Witchester, of Trinity College; Dr. Campbell, Bishop of Banger, of Trinity College; Dr. Campbell, Bishop of Ranger, of Trinity College; Dr. Campbell, Bishop of Churcht, Schop of Christ College; Dr. Eisen (Lord Auckland), Bishop of Chester, of Christs College; Dr. Eisen (Lord Auckland), Bishop of Ester, of Christs College; Dr. Eisen (Lord Auckland), Bishop of Salisbury, of Mercon College; Dr. Eisen (Lord Auckland), Bishop of Salisbury, of Christs College; Dr. Lee, Bishop of Machester, of Trinity C

of King's College.

During a heavy gale of wind from the S.W. on Saturday last, it was reported to Captain Ay'en R.N., the Queen's harbour-master, Plymouth, that a foreign vessel was in distress, not far from the the Rame Head. He at once signaled for a Government steaming, and ordered the life-beat of the National Life-beat institution to be la nebed, which was at once done. The steamer then took the life-b at in row, and with Captain Aylen went to the ship, which proved to be the Dutch galliot Arcazana, bound from Saffer to Falmouth. She had overshot her port, and being embayed had lat no her ambor. In the was fast diving towards the shore. The let go her an hor, but was fast driving towards the shore, The life-boat was found to be of essential service on the occasion in effecting through the surf a communication with the vessel. The life-boat is most highly spoken of by the orew. I he vessel, after some difficulty, was taken in tow by the steam-tug, and safely brought into port accompanied by the life-boat. This is the first service performed by this fine life-boat which was stationed by the National Life-boat institution in February last, through the liberality of Mies Eurdett Courts. The crew of the life boat, after this severe trial, have the greatest confidence in her, both in respect to her sea going and rowing qualities.

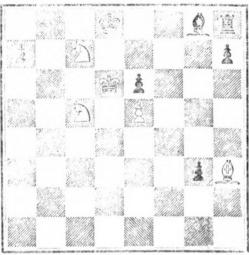
A Warany latter takes the state of vergences expired the promise

A Warsaw letter states that acts of vengeance against the secret police still continue. One of these against has recently been poisoned at a cafe, but medical aid was procured in time to prevent fatal result

FROM the numerons examples of the Sewing Machine exhibited. we select one, because it is the one that has been best subjected to the influence of Art. It is indeed a very lond-one piece of drav-ing-room turniture, and may be properly placed among articles of a more ambitio a character. It is called by the best of many coningression transfers, and has be properly placed among articles of a more ambino a character. It is containly the best of many candidates for public favour, and is known as the "Vices and Gibbs Seeing Tacches. Circulars post-free on application at No. 1, Turgode hill. E.C.—Art.Lanna, August, 1862.—[Art.]. Infogurate tea not covered with colour prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,290 agents.—[Adet]

Chess.

-By II LA VANAMANA Black



White.
White to move, and mate in five moves

1. K takes Kt

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 66. White.

1. Kt to K B 6 (ch)

2. Kt to K square (dis ch)

3. Kt to Q 3, mate Black. 1. B takes Kt 3. K to K 4

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 67. White. 1. R to Q 8 Q to Q B 8 Q mates 1. B to K

Black's defences are numerous, but cannot delay the mate. SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 68. black. White.

1. Kt to R 5 2. B to R 7 3. R mates SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 69. White.

1. R to Q 7 (dis ch)

2. Kt to K B 6

3. R mates Black. 1. Kt takes B 2. Any move SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 70. White

| White | 1. B to Q B square | 1. Any move | 2. Q to Q 4 (ch) | 2. P takes Q | 3. B or Q mates | SOULTEN OF PROBLEM NO. 71. | Hack. White.

White.

1. P to Q B 4

2. P takes Q

3. Kt nates

Solution of Phoblem No. 72.

In this problem the Black Knight which stands on Q 4 should have been placed on K 4.

Solution of Phoblem No. 73.

White.

Solution of Phoblem No. 73.

White.

Solution of Phoblem No. 73.

White.

1. Kt to Q B 6 (ch)

2. R to Q K 3

2. R to Q K 6 (ch)

3. R to Kt 5 (ch)

4. Q takes R, mate

T. C F., J. Robson, F. Carr, and other correspondents, shall be answered in our next, No. 63.

H. E K., R. R., F. Harris, W. Clark.—Your communications have been replied to through the post.

have been replied to through the post.

Curious Robbert.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine (says Gwygaun) tried a man named Fluret, a master misson, charged with stealing, in October, 1860, money and valuable securities to the amount of 4-9 effe. (£1,600) from his anult, a maiden lady; and Pouchat, residing at Gentilly. It appeared from the evidence that Midle Hemiette Pouchat, and her sister, "artine, now deceased, had each made a will mutually leaving their property each to the survivor, and the prisoner pretended that if his aunt Mattin had been the survivor, she would have left him all her property, and that it was her intention that if she died first her property should nevertheless ultimately devolve to him. As he had, however, rome suspicion that his surviving aunt Henriette meant to leave the whole to a Mine. Lefebvre, a young person whom she had brought up, he determined to get possession, by violent means, of what he considered his share of his deceased relative's estate. He accordingly took an opportunity of entering his aunt's apartments while she was walking in her garden, bloke open her bureau, and carried off 7,000fr in gold, with securities worth 33,00 fr. Some of these last he sold at the Bourse to the amount of 18,276fr, and signed all the papers relative to the sale in the false name of Henry Robert. The rest, which were made payable to bearer, he at last returned to his aunt. From the first Mills Pouchst was well awave the their property had been taken by the prisoner, who had even built a house next'door to hers with the proceeds of the robbery, but to save the honour of the family she did not lodge any complaint with the police. Ab ut eighteen months after, however, a report baving got affoat that the property had been stolen by M. Lefebvre, the husband of the young person above-mestioned, he at once took measures for clearing his character, and during the investigation which followed ample evidence was found against the the property. dence was found against the prisoner, who was accordingly arrested. In court the prisoner maintained that he had only taken what his Aunt Martine intended for him, but was unable to show any written evidence that such intention ever existed. The jury, thinking the prisoner had acted under a false idea of his claims and taking into consideration the fact that Mdbe. Pouchat had

and using into consideration the fact that Mille. Pouchat had regained possession of nearly the whole of the stelen property, set usade all the aggra ating cheunstances, and found the prisoner guilty of a simple robbery only. The court consequently entered him to fifteen menths' uprisone at.

ALGMENTATION OF THE MOTHER POLICE FORCE—In consequence of the neutropolis, the Commissioners of Police have decided upon immediately argumenting the police force by 200 men, and also to attack a corps of the X reserve to the S and K ditisions. It is also intended to increace the number of police doing duty in the principal thorougherrs of the metropolis, and crowded ports. The men of the X division—a division temporarily assigned for the International Exhibition, and many of whom have had considerable experience, will be drafted to the different divisions.

Jahr and Police.

POLICE COUNCIS.

GUILDHALL

Arma at Garothan.—George Nash, and Idle-aged man, was charged with assault. Emma Munros sail she was a milliner, and lived in Official street. Kingsland-road. he was returning hone shoulty afor tacks of clock on Satorday might, whou she saw the presoner arpine ching her on Snow-hill. I see some she got within real he for her, he stanted better by the throat. She knocked his arm away, and as he was attempting to seize her as e out time, she rised her unbrilla end threatened to strike him, and at the armed time called out for ansistance. A great many persons cilicted round her, and a policeman coming up she gate the prisoner bit controly. When she that was him be had his hat drawn do winclose each his eyes, and he was quite alone. He did not attempt to take anything from her, although she believed he intended to rob her. Adderman Desloyasked her if she had been previously alarmed about garotting? The intenses said she was not. Poles-constalled 24b said the prisoner was slightly the worse for liquor, when he took him into custody. He told his its charse, and he said, "I'll be —— if I know what to say to it." Its had since made inquiries, and found that the prisoner was a tallor, and ease ray good character. No waspone had been found upon the prisoner, the off articles in his pockets being a thimbly and a pair of scheaurs, the off articles in his pockets being a thimbly and a pair of scheaurs, they are made inquiries, and then fore treat the matter as a stupid account at robbery, and he should then fore treat the matter as a stupid account at robbery, and he should then fore treat the matter as a stupid account at robbery, and he should then fore treat the matter as a stupid account at robbery, and he should then fore treat the matter as a stupid security a drumen man. See prisoner aid he was rolling about druck, and she me mar the winess he shipped, and it was in fating that it is had; to be had broken his head it would only have been a far it takincom. If there had been the slightest e

she had broken his sheaf it would only have been a far cital-room. Here had broken his significated with a passing two at a passite robbery, he should have committed the passing for trail without the least allow of Correction for themposes with had labour.

Chi ICK-NWELL*

A FIT Case from The Divorces Course—broken-Art Quiss root expose the Divorce and Mathaman Cases Act—hrs. Maidid Bardenton, a repetably-attituded to the passing of the passing of

MABY LEBONE.

A SHLY FELLOW—Robert Smith, aged II. of Sandford-street, Perimannetet, was charged with attempting to commit suckie. Wheeler, 204-84, deposed that the previous 1 (2th the was in 3.45 chin's Wood-road, when the precioer came up to blim and said he had taken paison. He took him to the workhouse, where he was seen by the condour, and on searching him some duplicates and a letter were round. The leater, which was hanced to his workhip, was as follows: — 'Dear Hemer—November 2—'tor hemer and targe by the time you feeler this I shall no longer be Rober smith my last Request i wish for you to perform I wish for you and to get Married and, their is a little monney for you to beging with—Dear Gorge and Reiner this is the last you will year from noe a live.' In answer to the magistrate's question as to how he made a living, prisoner said: My father was a pawnbroker, and I work at the Felegraph, and get 8c. 6d, per week. Mr. Mansield: Who are Eusma and de rige? Prisoner: One is cousin to the girl I keep company with. (Prisoner here burst outerying, and continued so until removed.)

WORSHIP STREET.

Stanning—George Bishey, a tell, gant fellow, was charged with of thousing wounding about Hill. The prisoner, who had been cobabiling out the woman, and as is generally the case in such invances as the term, the refused or appear as about him. Summon-see were therefore more if for the attendance of besself and a witness. She now appeared to not with a hospital bindage round her head, and a member certain a case pres unch, showing that she had received an inchest wound there has a was henceviewed. I have rived with the prisoner three years. Last of the accordance of branches and the tips. I exapprated him doct something, and he stance me. He got no down on the floor, and there has a wound can of the stance me. He got no down on the floor, and the content of the first of the car, no. They said at the boost all the case wound can of the militor. My head did bleed, certainly: it is out bent a lattle. He is a sober and miliatrious man, and very kind to me. I said wish to burt him. He has beaten me before I think. Mr. Stafford, he clerk, had the greatest difficulty in extracting this testimony from the

who manifestly had suffered severely from the injuries, some 1 longs in the same house. Are first optical witees woman, who manifestly had suffered a veryly from the unuries. Mary At a Jackson: I long o in the same house. Are fished plast winess), fate last a glit, I heard receive "Maryor's from her room. I went there she was on the foor: but I do! not know her at the time, for she was nothered in Elsod. The prisoner was knowling to o her, and on recipe me so do! I deeper you the same of you come takes not! I do! not seem thank to bis hand. I did not see him stake her. The police on each does not be a prisoner to a doctor, who immediately reather to the hospital. When a proceeding, no kinde was found on the prisoner. A remand was ordered.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

ELEVEN CHANGES OF ROBERTY—Labid LARGE, a stout old man, e.g.d. 60, deep bing himself as a hoosier, of No. 6. An spiace, Boundary-row, Shoresinch was brought before Mr. Woolrych, on eleven thirges of rentery. Mr. J. Soot, assistant to Mr. Thou as hillington, pawnfroker and sale man, of No. 6, regent spiace, sowered, was informed that a not had stolen a pair of trongers exposed for sale at the shop doer. He went after the third, and caught the pissoner as he was folding up the trongers, and gave him into the custody of a policemen. The prisoner, with much assistance, said he intended to enter the shop, and thuy the trongers. Mr. Voolrych: How much money was found upon him? A police-constable: A penny, ar. The prisoner: I should have paid for the context time but been given ine. Two other caught of tobery were taste, referred. On assistancy for the prisoner: I should have paid for the context time but been given ine. Two other caught had been raticled ups at all the bosoms cut out. They had been solen from ten public-houses in Low and Stept vs. The prisoner asks for as a port man out of simpley and arriving. This wife shall family at freine wanted treat. He went to the referred of the sale for a stable of and they wond from ten norm. Mr. Woodrych: I sould believe you. The plan office, went includes the family at freine wanted treat. He went to see all whatever you can bey your basins on. You have visited sen publishednesses and taken a pot from each. I sentence you are to be a himpingment of the trubers, and another month, with hard known, for the unlawful possession of the trubers, and another from the name and possession of the pota.

the stead whatever you can be your Bassias on. You have usited ten published uses and take in a pot from each. I sentence you to two much be imprisonments for the unlasted possession of the frequency, and another month, with hard known, for the unlasted possession of the pots.

Life in Their Bay, "Thomas theories a seaman, who sad he was from Gaethery and octorized to the ship tieneral lave, was charged with the thought and woulding. The procedure, Calestine O'Brein, a production of the other ship and what was preme wear from loss of brooch, said that she was taking from a bay of cases she had just purchased, when the prisoner accessed her said offered to carry them for her, she that set him, and after no the put had been been and just purchased, when the prisoner accessed her said offered to carry them for her, she that set him, and after no the put had been been said to make their to have something to drink. He obtained a jug and went out with it, and intuitined with about a quart of make layers. He resided to disk with him, or to allow like servant gul to particle of any, and he drank it all himself. He then tunidon into the bed with allow the bout who his clothes and drily boots on, the total him to leave the house, and on his refusal to do so both the and the gul tries to put him out of bed. He then struck and his set was birches on both she was to the birches of the base of sarged her and punged the kinds in o ber head. She cashes for help and she was both which he swore that he would not be refused to the birches of the birches had so abouted warried to one tank bettern of a and from him, but he followed her and punged the kinds in ober head. She cashes for help and she should be was both to birches of the birches of him him, and which he was bus hid of the him. And the himself of the himself of the himself of the himself of the himself of

hands in Branswicz-street rob all the persons they incided to go to then homes to one is and ware a trainers into Figer 1 at. Mr. Selic : What you say about the miamous character of the heighbourhood is no excess for your stabbing that wo han. You are committed for trial at the east-one.

A Frinchar Gardetted by A Perlicay—William Granger, 22, and described as having no home and occupation, was charged with burglery and robberly. Mr. John Frinchard of the Dockhouse tavern, East Indianoud, near the East India Dock coftance, in the parish of Bromley. St. Lound, sa d that be last-tied up the coor is do wholeys of this bouse in the owned manner at highly sta quarter before twelve o'clock, and went to bed. At half-past one in the moran g be haved a hote, lett his bed, and partially dressed himself. He first thought the cut or dog had got into the bed. The historical and feart the mile being empted, and was satisfied no cat or dog could so that. He wint into the bar, and saw the prisoner close to the till said emptying it. The fellow was deliverably fill gibts pockets with the coppera. The dashed upon the prisoner, serzed him by the neck and gardet him to the was quite in-ensible. Mr. Selfer to otte thin, and you? Air. Pricebard; that one in the prisoner and the self in the last of the hadious anything. Air. Pricebard into tok 6s. Bd. of the could be seen recovered. Mr. selfer self being gardet very much inteed, and saked if he basilous anything. Air. Pricebard: the tok 6s. Bd. of the propose, the been recovered. Mr. selfer self one could not make out the propose, the prisoner of the house? Mr. Pricebard: I found the back window open. He forced back the catch sud raised the boil. Mr. Selfe self one could not make out the propose, are called the force of the house? Mr. Pricebard: I found the back window open. He forced back the catch sud raised the boil. Mr. Selfe self one could not make out the propose of the catch of the catch of the prisoner with the prisoner. Mr. Selfer it has been recovered. Mr. self-easked how t

lose silver. Police-sergeant Dillon. 19 K, said Soott had been several truck in custody, and many robberies had been committed in her house. He believed the other one had not been convicted. The prisoners boully proceed their innocence, and Mr. Woodrych said he should commit them both for trust. The depositions basin cheen read over my Mr. Bowder, the second clirk, the prioner plead of stiming, and said. Settle others, sir, it you plead. The prioner plead of stiming, and said. Settle others, sir, it you plead. The prioner plead of stiming and said as the case the port of London in his ship, and the magnetized disposed of the case automarily, and cenergeed Soott to four months imprisonment, and Buard to three months imprisonment, both with hard labour.

LAMBETH.

LAMBETH.

A Querz's Eurogar — Martha Queutril, aged 20, was charged with being concerned, with a yoing issue not in custody, in robbing her master of plate and other property to the amount of upwards of £50. The prisoner had been in the service of Mr Rud, a geniternan residing at 17, Gloreestervillas, Loughborough-road, Bifxton, and up to a fortuight before the robbery no analyticons were entertained of her housesty. At that time, however, a side door that had been made secure by her master was found per, and a man was observed lurking about the house. On Thursday week the prosecutor and his niece — ont out for a waik, leaving Mrs. Radd and the prisoner in the house. Mra. Radd said teat on the morning of Tuesday week, feer her husband and niece went out, she told the prisoner accordingly went that if she went up-stants to do her room up and dust the things, abe (witness) would wash up the breakfant things. The prisoner accordingly went up-stars, and, after being there about two hours, came down to the Ritchin, and asked witness it is he heard any house. The attens replied that she had freat d footsteps in the undug-room and the front correlose as 1 some on had just gone out. She (Mis. Radd) in come quence went up-tairs with the prisoner to see of there was any person there, when he prisoner, rethough the hours of the was any extensive the had just gone out. She (Mis. Radd) in come quence went up-tairs with the prisoner to see if there was any person there, when he prisoner, rethough the two was any person there, when he prisoner, rethough the state of the contents removed, but some of the articles that were placed were found under one of the beds. A pointe sergeant was need for, but they prisoner was not given into custody, and in a short time after she mails her occups by the kitchen window, and was not apprehended until late on the following even into custody, and in a short time after she mails her occups by the kitchen window, and was not apprehended until late on the following view into custody, and in a s

informed the magneticle that since the last examination the prosector received a parcel by the Parcel Delivery Company, in which was encoused a bandy little "jein 33," and a note, of which the following is a hieral copy:—

"My Friend,—This is she little thing I did your drum with, and if you nessure it with your bottom drawer that I tried to burst you will find the deat and it alike. I got in at the side door, and up the back steps. I should have done it one make, but I met somebody in the passage. I hought there was more to be got, but I will pay you another visit some night in the winter. I sond this to show you that your poor slavely knows mothing about it I can bad, but I could not rest until I had fold you. Save he 'joining' in your but and I will retu it. I cally lend it by you nothing about it I can bad, but I could not rest until I had fold you. Save he 'joining' in your but and I will retu it. I cally lend it by you On reading this production, Mr. Notion observed that its object was quite apparent, and he thought I thou unlikely that it would be found to be in the handwriting of the prisoner's "young man." The roopery was a cruel and artifuly executed one, and mobody who heard the evinence could for one moment doubt the prisoner's participation in it, and he should therefore remain bor to a future day.

Illians, at Robard with Moorking down John Smith, a hard-working man, in the public street, and robourg him of two shillings. The procedure said that on Saturday nighthe was at a public-house in the Westminster-road, having a pint of beer, when the prisoner, who was a perf of atranger to him, forced his conversation on him, and offered to freat him with ale, or anything else he wished to drink, but liking neither his manner or appears.ce, he would have nothing with him. After leaving the public-house he turned up the Lambeth-road, on his way home, but had not proceeded far when he received a severe blow on the head which shoored the substance, and the filmon depond to having seen the assault and robuery

GREENWICH.

GREENWICH.

Leaving-shopkerfers and the Poor.—£300 per cent. Interest.—Robert woldings, of Kluburn-street, Rothernithe, appeared to an information at the instance of the Commissioners of misad Revenue, charging him with carrying on the clasmese of a pa-shore et whout being duly licensed, whereby he had becared a penalty of £50. It appeared that in consequence of letters which had been received by the Overnment authorities that the defendant was carrying on the basiness of what is termed a "leaving shop," as officer named Cook was son, on the lith October last, to the shop, with atticles to pledge. On satering the shop he saw defendant is, and as set to be a bundle, containing a frock, a bedgown, two pethooats, and a pair of score, and asked her if she would take in the parcet. She replied in the affirmative, and defendant saked for an advance of in, which was handed to him, the defendants write including his name, and writin, it on a ticket, which toket was pinned on the bundle. Cook then left, and atx days afterwards he returned to the shop, when the bundle was restored to him on payment of the shifting advanced, and twopened interest. The defendant pleasted that his wife conducted the business of a peneral desice, and that goods were bought when breught to the shop, but resond to persons to whom they originally belonged if not disposed of previous to their applying for the same. Mr. Mande said the defence set up, independently of the evidence given for the pro-ecution, rendered the usefundant liable to a convection, the words of the act of Parliament being, "Every person shall be clusificated a pawnbroker who purchases any goods with an agreement or understanding that such goods may be afterwards repurchased back again." There could be no doubt whatever the defendant carried on the business of a "leaving shop," where an excellation carried on the business of a "leaving shop," where an excellation carried on the business of a "leaving shop," where an excellation carried on the business of a milker by shop, whe

HAMMERSMITH.

HAMMERSMITH.

A DERICATE BUSINESS.—Mist besther Lee, of Thistile-grove, Brompton, was summoned before Mr. Ingram, by Miss Catherine Nelson, for unlaw, fully detailing a letter. The defendant deated having the letter in her ponsession, and said she had sent it through the post to the writer, Capital, Barclay, Army and Navy Club. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that she recently ledged in the defendant's house, but in consequence of a dispute between them she left. The letter in question was sent through the post to her to the defendant's house, and whole she applied for it she refused to deliver it to her. The defendant and the letter was delivered at her house and taken in by mistage, and she refused to give it to blink Nelson in consequence of her abusive language. Mr. Martin, who appears for the complainant, submitted that the cerendant was hoole to partishnesh under the Connolkiesed Pontoline Acts, for celating the letter, Mr. lagram sand that, according to the oef-andat a stelement, she hat sent the letter backs. The defendant then produced evit-one to show that the citer haddenessed to Mass Nelson had been resure toed and set it to Capiam Burclay, 3rd Disagons army and Nasy Clib. Complainant suggested that the letter had been resure toed and set it to Capiam Burclay. But he had no complainant's bedroon and peoping into her correspondence—the complainant and if the letter had been resured that the story of my into the complainant and the letter had been resured that the story of the complainant and the letter had been presented that was at she required. The defendant and Capiam Burclay was at Canterbury, and he would be very much and of the letter had been resured that was at she required. The defendant and Capiam Burclay was at Canterbury, and he would be very much and of the letter had been resurted that was at she required. The defendant and Capiam Burclay was at Canterbury, and he would be summons was then dismissed, his worship stating to the complainant that it was not in his power t

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MONTENEGRO AND ITS INHABITANTS.

WE here give a portrait of a native of this interesting country. It is a chief of the Uscoques of Roudina. The meanings of some of the Montenegrin names are very peculiar—Vuko Golouba, for instance. In the Servian language Voul: signifies the wolf, and Goloubo, dove. This name describes, not inaptly, what this formidaole savage, the chief of the Uscoques of Roudina is. This chief, therefore, is wolf-dove; and we leave our readers to draw their own inferences from his peculiar physiognomical expressions.

their own inferences from his peculiar physiognomical expressions.

The name Uscoque, illustrated by the long warfare carried on against Venice, and popularized by a certain novel writer, means simply in the Servian language, which the Montenegrins speak, "he who has escaped" (to a place of shelter); in other words, a refugee. Whoseever takes up arms against the Turkish authority or against the lord of the village, wheever has reason to prefer liberty in the mountains to repose and abundance in the plains, with a long train of oppressions and hardships, makes himself a Uscoque on the frontiers. The chief of the Uscoques, therefore, in one respect, resembles David of old before he became king, when he gathered around him those who were discontented, those who were in addiction.

THE INUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

THE INUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.
The illustration in this pagerepresents some portion of the destruction caused to preperty by the recent inundations in the south of France. Houses have been swept away and whole villages threatened with destruction.

It is an interesting fact that these inundations were predicted sometime ago by an authentic meteorologist, M. de la Drome. The Algerian journals contest the claim of M. Mathieu de la Drome to the priority in announcing the late floods in the south of France and Italy. These papers assert that M. Bulard, the director of the observatory at Algieus, has for several years per dicted similar events, which have been more frequently realized. They add that M. Bulard predicted on the 30th of October with mathematical precision the heavy mins which fell in the mouth of November.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE THRONE OF GREECE.

THE following from an Athens letter, gives an account of the proceedings of a procession that went to the English ambassador's house:—

proceedings of a procession that went to the English ambassador's house:—

"About nine p.m., the signal for starting being given, the patrol of infantry taking the lead and the cavalry closing the rear, the crowd began to more Wishing to have a view of the procession, I hastened my step and took up a position lower down in the main street, where the cortege was to pass. The place was only a few hundred yards lower down, but by the time the procession passed the crowd had doubled. This was effected in the simplest manner. As it approached, the people, who had come out of their houses, lighted their candles or torches and fell in; while the by-streets, now thoroughly awake, sent their contingent. The grocers' shops on the passage carried on a lively trade in wax and tallow, for there were numbers who had not prepared their lights, and had to content themselves with the usual wax tapers which are burnt in the churches. While the male portion of the population went down to swell the crowd, the female portion approved the proceedings by coming out on the balconies, bringing out lights, waving handkerchiefs, and joining in the zetts. It was my first opportunity of witnessing the performances of the popular throat of Athens, and I must say it was very creditable. Of course the occasion did not admit of those vand bursts of enthusiasm which greeted the liberators of Lonbardy at Milan, or those hysteric cries which Palermo raised at the departure of the last Neapolitan soldier, but I don't remember to have heard a more sustained and equal energy in cheering. If the Greeks show the same tenacity in political action which cheri-hies such ambitions designs. In order to avoid placing the British minister in an embarrassing position a tacit agreement existed not

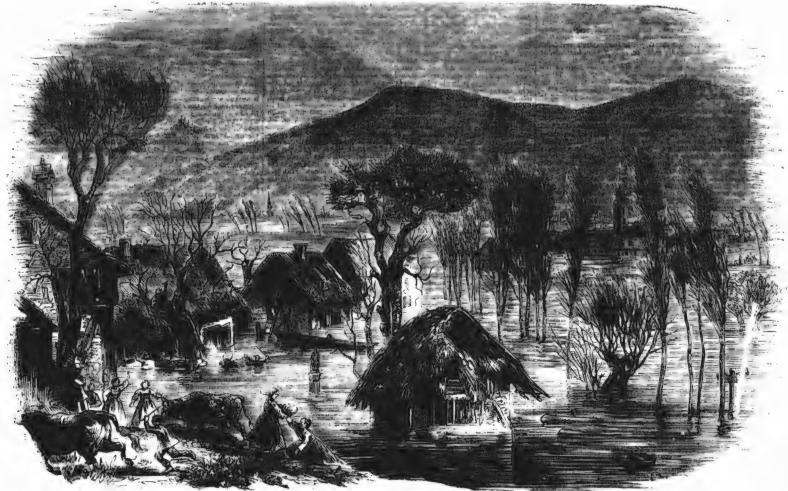


CHIEF OF THE USCOUTTS OF ROUDINA

to bring the growd before the legation, but was it to be expected that a crowd improvised as it had been on this escasion was likely to abstain from bringing, as it were, the demonstration to a point Yet the first cross street which leads to the legation was passed, and the procession centimed its way along the main street. It was only to gather strength, and enlist new recruits on its passage through the town. Itsit an laft afterwards the crowd debouched from behind the Ministry of Finance

which occupies one side of the square in which the legation lies. It had more than doubled since I had seen it last, and formed a dense mass of 2,000 or 3,000 people of all classes which spread all over the open space which divides the legation from the spread all over the open space which divides the legation from the spread all over the open space which divides the legation from the spread all over the open space which divides the legation from the square. Other carriages seemed to impart new energy to the crowd; the pace quickened until it was nearly a rush, as if the intention was to carry the legation by storm. The boldest pressed up the very steps of the building, while the others shouted with an energy which showed a determination not to go away so soon, and without being heard and answered. In the meantime, there seemed little disposition on the part of the legation to take any notice of the proceedings. The Venetian blinds were hermetically closed and but faint lights visible; but the crowd was evidently not inclined to be put off so easily, and continued to cheer energetically. To come out on the balcony or not to come out was really a question, but it could be so only for a moment. It would have been not diplomatic reserve, but positive rudeness, to ignore and reject that spontaneous obulition of popular feeling which mauliested listelf unasked. Mr. Scarlett is too thorough a gentleman to be guilty of such rudeness, and, being conscious of not having in any way encouraged the demonstration, he was above any ill-natured instinuations and gossip, which, besides, were sano to be made in any case. Evening, therefore, the crowd in carnest, he had the doors opened and canne out on the balcony, accompanied by sevenal gentlemen, who happened to spend he evening there. His appearance was the signal for an outburst torches were raised, blue and red lights burnt, while the crowd, shouting and impressive than this instinctive childish way of the crowd to bring fhome its wishes. Fut neither would the crowd have b

Ar a complimentary banquet given to the mayor and ex-sheriff of Nottingham, on Thursday week, a letter was read from the Duke of Newcastle, excusing himself from being present on account of ill-health. His grace said: "I would not suffer any personal inconvenience to prevent my attendance on such an occasion; but my health has been far from good for some weeks, and I have been strictly enjoined by my medical man to avoid public dinners and hot rooms, as well as to abstain from unnecessary exection."



INUNDATION IN PRINCE

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GENERAL FOREY.

GENERAL FOREY, the Commander of the First French Corps of the army now in Mexico, was born at Paris, January 10, 1804. He was educated at the College of Dijon, under the direction of his nucle, an engineer of considerable eminence. Young Forey, soon manifesting a taste for the military profession, entered upon a course of study preparatory to active service in 1822, and had as his associate feuret, whose name is again connected with that of Forey in the victory of Montebello. On the 1st of October, 1824, he was appointed a Lieutenant of the Second Corps of the tine. His conduct as a soldier attracted the attention of his superiors, and in 1830 he was sent to Algeria, where he distinguished himself in the campaigns of that year. In the various actions which ensued he took an important part, receiving from each successive engagement advancement in his profession as an acknowledgment of the services he rendered to his country. In 1854, in the expacity of lieutenaut-colonel, he had charge of the division of reserve of the French army of the East, and displayed the qualities of a brave soldier in the trenches before Sebastopol. On his return to Paris at the conclusion of the Crimean war he was appointed Commander of the First Division of the French army of the his new post he was appointed Commander of the First Division of the Parisian Army. When his Majesty Louis Napoleon determined on extirpating the Austrians from Italy, General Forey was naturally selected as the general of a division, and has proved, especially by his daring conduct at the battle of Montebello, that he was appointed. By a decree of the Empero, dated May 21, General Forey had the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him. General Forey has recently been appointed to the command of the French army in Mexico.

Our portrait is after a photograph by M.M. Mayer and Pierron, and is considered a faithful likeness of the gallant general.

DEATH FROM PRUSSIC ACID.

On Monday evening, Dr. Lankester held an inquest touching the death of Constance Vanden Alleele, a foreigner aged thirty-three years, who died at the house No. 90, Newman-street, Oxford-street, on the previous Thursday evening, under very melancholy circumstances. The first witness examined was M. Bernard Zuccatti Bulliotte, who deposed that the deceased had lived for some months in his employment as housekeeper; that she left his service three or four months ago, and went to live at the house No. 67, in the same street; and that on Wednesday she came and applied to him to allow her to occupy an apartment in his house, its did so, telling her at the same time that, as he was about to have this country, he could only give her temporary accommodation. She went up to a bedroom in his house on the Wednesday afternoon, and, as she did not come down on Thursday, he proceeded to the room about seven o'clock on the evening of the latter day, when he found her in her night-dress, leaning against the side of the bed and working in violent convulsions. Observing at her feet a small bottle labelled "Essence of almonds—poison," he raised an alarm, called for milk and vinegar, and sent for doctors. He poured quantities of milk down her throat, and Mr. Harding, surgeon, and another medical gentleman were speedily in attendance, but she died within an hour. He had no doubt that she had taken the poison herself. Why she had done so he knew not. This witness was closely cross-examined by some of the jury, but all they elicited from him was that he was unmarried, kept a housekeeper and another servant, and sometimes let out portions of his house. The next witness was a girl named Fanny Clarke, who said she was servant in the house No. 67, Newman-street, which was kept by Madame Dermer, a dressmaker. There were young ladies in the house working. She could not tell how many; she thought three or four. They also worked at the dressmaking. Some of them lived in the house. Madamy Constance, the deceased, was three weeks ago she asked witness whether she would like to take poison with her. Witness declined. Shortly before Constance left the house she heard loud words between her and some other person, but she was in her own room at the time, and could not tell who that other person was. Constance had been crying perpetually for some time, but, on being asked the cause, said she could not tell. Mr. Harding, M.R.C.S., proved that the cause of death was hydrocyanic (prussic) acid, contained in essence of oil of bitter almonds. This witness explained that the latter article need not of necessity contain the hydrocyanic acid, and that when it did not it was not only free from poison but also better perfume than when it contained that deadly poison. He had made several experiments on dogs, and found that in no case did the essence of almonds without the prussic acid kill the animal, while four drachms of it with that acid killed one within an hour, and five drachms killed very strong dog instantaneously. Dr. Lankester concurred to Mr. Harding's opinion, and observed that since a better perfume could be had from essence not containing the poison, there was no reason why any that did contain it should continue to be sold. In this case the chemist had marked "poison" on the bottle containing the essence; but probably it was that word which suggested to the deceased to make use of what she had purchased for a perfume as a means of destroying life. It was nototious that the poisonous essence was very generally sold. The jury found that "Constance Vanden Alicele committed suicide by taking essence of bitter almonds containing hydrocyanic acid, and that when she did is os he was in an unsound state of mind." sence of bitter almonds containing hydrocyanic acid, and that when she did so she was in an unsound state of mind.'

We understand that the successor of Rear-Admiral the Hon-George Grey, admiral superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, will be Rear-Admiral George Elliot.



GENERAL FOREY.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON: AND SMITH-FIELD CLUB SHOW.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON: AND SMITH-FIELD CLUB SHOW.

The site of land on which the hall (a representation of which appears in page —) is erected immediately faces Islington-green. extends westward to the Liverpool-road, and is within a few hundred yards of the Angel, at Islington It has entrances from all sides. Its central position, as regards the various railway termini (with all of which it is in direct communication by means of the New-road) renders it well adapted for the purposes for which it is intend-d. The first stone was laid on the 5th of November, 1861. The western facade—that in the Liverpool-road—is the principal; and here there are two lofty towers and a bold carriage entrance. The construction is of yellow brick, with bands and arches of red bricks. At the eastern end, facing Islington-green, there is an archway of brickwork, similar in character, with a covered way leading from it to the hall The main hall, with a vaulted roof of iron and glass, is 384 feet in length by 217 feet in breadth, in three spans; the span of the central portion of the glass roof, which is seventy-six feet in height, is about 125 feet. This hall is surrounded by galleries thirty-six feet in width, approached by five sets of double staircases, each ten feet wide. There is also a minor hall 100 feet square. One thousand tons of iron are used in its construction, and the roofing contains nine miles of iron sash-bars, upwards of one acre of glass, and two acres of slating, whilst the space afforded by the galleries is considerably above an acre. The towers referred to are constructed with a view to assist ventilation. The iron pillars which support the central portions of the fabric form draining tubes from the roof to the basement, and the draining appliance beneath. A reservoir, capable of containing 5,000 gallons of water, has been erected, with which hydrants are connected in various parts of the building, so that, in cases of fire or any other requirements, they can be immediately made available. The hall is

The building has been erected, from the design of Mr. Peck, by Messrs. Hill, Keddell, and Robinson, contractors; Mr. C. Bird being the clerk of the works. The ironwork, a very good specimen, was executed by Messrs. Handyside, of Derby; the lighting by Messrs. Abercrombie and Son, of John-street, Tottenham-courtroad. The total cost of the structure will be about £32,000. For the land, about three acres, £2,000 was paid, with a ground rent of £600 per annum. £600 per annum.

FRENCH ACTORS AND ACTRESSES AT COURT. The theatrical company at Compiegne is very numerous, and its members are as hospitably treated as were at Versailles the comedians who performed Moliere's plays before Louis Quartorze. They all travelled from Paris in a special train, emissting of first-class carriages, no matter whether they were scene-shifters, stage-carpenters, mutes, or prompters. As they set out at about three in the afternoon, they reached their destination about four, when a dinner, served on two tables, awaited them in an immense dining hall. Around one table were placed the tat minor of the company, such as the director, stage-manager, actors, actresses, author or authors of the pieces they were to act in the course of the evening, and the principal members of the orchestra. The others dined at the second table. But all were given the same dishes, the same wines and served with equally fine linen, porcelain, and silver, as well as provided with the same number of attendants. Cigars and coffee were handed round after the cloth was removed in two sa'ons, where, after they had dined, the two sets retired for half an hour, at the end of which they proceeded along a seemingly interminable passage to the theatre, where the play appointed for the same evening was rehearsed till half-past sevon. At half-past eight the Emission of the same evening was rehearsed till half-past sevon. FRENCH ACTORS AND ACTRESSES AT COURT.

peror and Empress made their appearance, which was the signal for the performance to commence. When it was finished the theatrical company were again conducted to the salle a mang x in which they dined, where a champagne supper awaited them.

dined, where a champagne supper awaited them.

A CASE OF CRIM. CON. AT LIVERPOOL

The lovers of gossip in a certain suburban locality in the vicinity of this town, where the elegant mansions of our wealthy "merchant princes" peer above the rich foliage of a gentle slope to the banks of the Mersey, have, during the last few weeks, had ample material for tattle in a case which will soon occupy the attention of the Divorce Court. It appears, from what rumour says, that a gentleman highly connected has for years been married to an accomplished and beautiful woman from the ranks of our merchant princes, but no issue has been the result of their union. Within the last few menths, however, there appeared every evidence that the lady would not long remain childless. The husband suspecting from some cause that all was not right, made inquiries as to what persons had been visitors during his absence, and was told that no other than a near relative ever saw the mistress during the period he was from home. Feeling, however, still uneasy in mind, he resolved to test his wife's fidelity, and accordingly took a house in a not very remote watering-place. In a few days after they had arrived at this quiet resort for the wealthy, the husband received a letter upon urgent business which required that he should be from home for several days. Every preparation was made for his immediate departure, and the "truthful, loving wife" was foremost in attending to the requirements of the journey. The departure had all the appearance of fact about it; but one of the secret that this was a ruse to test the accuracy of certain suspicions. During the day upon which the gentleman had undertaken his supposed journey the lady despatched a missive to a person in Liverpool, who, it is said, is her cousin. Under the "shades of evening" the husband entered the house while his wife and her near relative were in the drawing-room. By the aid of his servant the husband reached his bedroom unknown to any one else, and at once secreted himself under the b A CASE OF CRIM. CON. AT LIVERPOOL

A CONVICT CLERGYMAN.

A CONVICT CLERGYMAN.

At Nottingham assizes the Rev. Thomas Cartwright, a clergyman of the Church of England, aged thirty-one, curate of St. Mary's Nottingham, was charged with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 20% upon Mr. Peter Drummond, of Stirling, in August last. The prisoner took the forged bill to a bill discounter named Hudson. The latter, suspecting it not to be genuine, communicated with Mr. Drummond, who at once pronounced it to be a forgery. Prisoner told Hudson that the bill was paid to him for literary services on the British Messenger. Mr herbert prosecuted, and Mr. Cave defended the prisoner. The prisoner, on being formally charged, said. "I am guilty, but without intention to defraud." The judge said he could not accept the plea, and directed the prisoner to plead guilty or not guilty. The prisoner then pleaded guilty. Mr. Cave, for the defence, said that the prisoner deeply regretted the commision of the offence. He had occupied a very respectable position in society. Besides his curacy, the prisoner used to write for various magazines. Owing to his brother being pressed for money the prisoner put his hand to this bill which he intended to take up when it was due. The Rev. Canon Brooks, Alderman Bradley, and the Rev. P. Addiman gave the prisoner at excellent character. Mr. Baron Bramwell sentenced the prisoner to three years' penal servitude. He appeared greatly distressed, and seemed to feel his position acutely.

LIFE AND DEATH IN SHOREDITCH.—A MODEL WORK-HOUSE OFFICIAL.

An inquiry was held by Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, at the Black Horse Tavern, Kingsland-road, respecting the death of Martha Huish, aged seventy-four.

The deceased was a widow of a furrier, at 32, Willow-street, Shoreditch, and lived in a room with another woman. Her sole means of living were 1s. 6d. per week, and a loaf of bread from the union. Her son had some time since allowed her 1s. per fortnight, but he discontinued that allowance, and she fell into great penury. She died suddenly. Mr. Waller, the coroner's officer, requested Mr. Hildew, relieving-officer of St. Leonard's, to remove the body, so that the other woman, Mrs. Sarah Files, might not have to sleep with the corpse. Mr. Hildew merely replied, "Let the woman put out, her fire" (it had been said that typhus fever might be the result if the body was left where a fire was). Mrs. Files had consequently to live with the corpse, and the room being small, she had to leave. At night she slept on the floor, as she occupied the only bed.

The jury indig-antly asked Mr. Hildew how he would have liked himself to sleep with a corpse, and he replied, "That was not part of his instructions to remove the body, which, had it been removed to the dead-house, might have caused typhus fever to have broken out." (Laughter.)

removed to the dead-house, might have caused typhus fever to have broken out." (Laughter.)

Dr. Leonard said that there was no fear of contagion, as the dead-

Dr. Leonard said that there was no fear of contagion, as the deadhouse was one of the best constructed in London.

The coroner said that the relieving-officer's conduct was disgraceful, and that though he might have acted according to the
strict letter of the law, he had been guilty of great inhumanity.

The jury returned a verdict, "That decessed died from extravasation of blood on the brain, and that the jury consider the
conduct of Mr. Hildew most unfeeling, and request the coroner to
bring the facts of this verdict to the notice of the board of
guardian."

The official declaration of the poll for Southampton election was made on Saturday at the Guildhall, when Mr. Sheriff Brinton announced the numbers of votes polled for each candidate to be as follows:—For Lord Mayor Rose, 1,715; for Captain Mangles 1,647; majority for the Lord Mayor, 68.

ORIGINAL TALES.

CONFES TO'S OF A CRIMINAL.

CONFESTIONS OF A CRIMINAL.

Is a large city in the South of Germany, there lived, many years ago, a indee, who look acquired the surmane of "The Just." By him, the low as well as the high, the poor as well as the rich, were sure to be light d and redressed. He dow forth guilt from its most a cret haunts, and purished without respect of creams. Somethere were, it is true, who found fault with him for being too severe, and exhorted him to be mercful. "It is the duty of a judge," he would reply, "to be just, not me cital?" and in these words he uttered a grand truth. Mercy is, commonly, weakness, and elemency is often the greatest injustice. Others, again, charged him with cruelty, not considering that this was the fault of the laws, which then decreed much more painful punishments them are deemed expedient in our milder age. A third perty accused him of a love for the bottle; and this allegation, though not absolutely true, was, unluckily, not absolutely false. It did certainly, sometices happen that in the so tid circly he was induced to take a gloss more than his head, weaken of by noctural vigils and close applications to business, was able to bear; though it is copally true that he very set on viclose it such templations.

His exemings this judge would generally spend in visiting the gools and conversing with the prisoners, by which he won their confidence, and

sel om vielde it isneh temptations.

His evenings this judge could generally spend in visiting the gaols and conversing with the prisoners, by which he won their confidence, and acquired an accurate knowledge of the human heart. There he learned that one and the same crime may, in different initividials, originate in totally different motives; that a delinquent is not always led on step by step to the deed by which he forfeits his life but that sometimes a single moment, in which he loses his trust in God, renders the unfortunate wretch ripe for the scaffold.

One evening, he went to see a culprit, who, as

moment, in which he losses his trust in God, renders the unfortunate wretch ripe for the scaffold. One evening, he went to see a culprit, who, as an ine indiary and murderer of two persons, was to explate his guilt the next day upon the wheel. He expected to find the wretched man in wild despair, or absorbed in sullen reverie; but was not a little surprised when he walked coolly up to him, took him by the hand, and thanked him for bestowing a moment on an unfortunate creature in the last hours of his life. The judge expressed his sorrows to see him in such a situation. If am actonished at it myself, replied the prisoner. I was just considering what it really was that brought me hither. You may look, sir; but believe me, netwithstanding all you know from the proceedings, you are not yet acquainted with the circumstance that bad most influence on my fate. If you can spare a few minutes.

I he judge seated himself beside the straw couch of the prisoner, who thus began:—

I was one of the wealthiest tailers in this city;

The judge seated himself beside the straw couch of the prisoner, who thus began:

I was one of the wealthiest tailors in this city; while others were wholly unemployed, I was only puzzled how to satisfy all my customers. My success excited universal envy and entirity. I strove, indeed, to benefit some of my less fortunate colleagues and divided my work among them as well as I could; but the more my trade increased, the greater was the hostility raised against me on all sides. Meanwhile, I qui-tly pursued my way, neither doing nor fearing any larm, but one of my profession, who by victoms courses had reduced himself to poverty, had vewed by rum, little as I deserved it at his hands. Too soon did he find an opportunity of executing his base design. The lady of a high officer of state was about to give a grand entertainment; the staff for a new dress, which had been ordered from a great distance, arrived only the proceeding day. for a new dress, which had been ordered from a great distance, arrived only the proceeding day. I fell to work on it with all ney men, and finished before the appointed hour. With a light heart, I hastened away to try it on, and to my consternation, found it totally spoiled. One of my people, bribed for the purpose, had accretly cut two or three stripes out of it. The lady was beside herself with rage, and even threatened me with the Home of Correction. I sneaked away unobserved in the confusion well aware that I must never enter that how again; but I was far from imexter that house again; but I was far from imagiolog that the revenge of a disappointed woman could be carried so far as hers was. In a short time lost all my bet customers I submitted to my lot with resignation, know-

I submitted to my lot with resignation, knowing that mi misfortunes were brought not upon m by any fault of my own. By wife, he ever, formested me late and early, with the keenest reproaches ceased to pay attention to her domestic concerns, and to spite me, launched out into greater expenses than before. I was soon brought to poverty. People addied me to sue for a divorce: that I deemed this an un-Christian procedure, and was unwilling to deprive my children of their mother. My creditors, at length, came upon me, seized my landsome house, sold my garden, in which took great desight, and left me nothing but the clothes on my been and some bedding which I begard for my poor innocents. Even this stroke I have with fortunde. I removed to a small house in the suburts appoint a myself by my work as well as I could, and might yet save enjoyed happy days, had not my wife torned this hovel into a hell."

and why did you not seek redress of mo?

ed the judge.
I did, sir; but pardon me, you are, after all, but man, and cannot but man, and cannot penetrate the intricacies of all things. You did not indeed, dismiss me without consolation; you promised to assist me but my inanspicious fate decreed otherwise. When I eff you my effected the schousted by hunger and despair. I went to a tyern the keeper of which owe me money; he did not pay me, and served me with adults and wine. The inwhich owe me money; he did it tay me, and served me with adultened wine. The intoxicating beverage confused my weak head; I rected home, and found the unnatural mother beating my youngest, my fav urite child, in the most cruel manner, because it cried for bread. I seized eer and thrust her furiously against the wall. During the scuffle, the child was thrown down, and its head struck with vio-nctice against a bench. The screams brough in

some persons who were passing; they parted us and held me fast. My wife stormed, the children and held me fast. My wife stormed, the charge cried, the neighbours inveighed against me, while I set as if loaninate decrived by rage and wine both of some and smooth. At this moment you, ste, entered the room. Appearance are against m. Instead of granting neareders, you sent not a prison for a week, as a brawler and a drunk-ard.

ard.

A gloom overspr ad the festures of the judge, and after a brief pause, he begged the prison a to proceed. (*\fo`o soons, 'resumed the latter 'was I released from confluement than the great to preced "Yo some," resumed the latter, was I released from confluement than the great dearth befel the country. Ah! sir, how much might be said on that subject! But you, and those who have never know want, would not understand me. I wirked night and day, but, gold God! what availed it? Our distress was extreme. My wife lay ill of decline, the eldest boy had severely wounded his hand by falling on a glass bottle, and two little girls were crying with cold. We had neither fuel, bread, nor money. When I saw my children perishing with hunger and cold, my anguish was keener, I am sure, then it will be to-morrow when I am going to the place of execution. At night on my wretched pallet, I was still more miserable; scarcely did token my eyes, when I was awakened by the mourning of the poor children, who could not slope for hunger. In this state we languished for a quarter of a year, by which time I had been ordiged to sell a crything, even to me last shirt. My wife was in her coffin, my bry, from the world returned to lose his arm; my lendlood threatened to turn me out; my creditors loaded me with insultand outrage. I ran like a maniac out at the gate of the city. A voice seemed to whisper to me, field, to preserve your children. in-ulcand outrage. I raw like a manuac out at the gate of the city. A voice seemed to whisper to me, 'Rob, to preserve your children' I shuddered and ran on, as if striving to escape from myself. 'For your children!' or your poor starving children!' resounded incessantly in neor starring children! resonance measuring in up cars. I fell on my knees 'No.' (cried, 'I will seg rather than turn robber. I must have a lollar; if I can collect so much, I will take it for a sign that I must not rob.' Ah! full well do I now mow that this was wicked, that it was tempting. I God; but then I was inequable of reflection. I stationed myse toy the road-side. At first I was tolerably successful; some compasion to versions put their bands in their packets, but they had aly coin of the lowest denomination to throw only con of the lowest denomination to throw into my hat. A gentleman superbly dressed with a large star on his bosom, presently passed by. I must take courage thought (; farthings will go but a very little way. I asked for the value of six mena."

of s.pence ''('an you give me hange for a double louis-d'or, my friend? scornfully replied the stranger, and pursued his way. Little country d'or, my friend? scornfully replie! the stranger, and pursuel his way. It little country boy came up; he probably discovered my distress in my countenance; he gave me a piece of bread which he held in hishand, and then reached me a full bottle that he was carrying to his father. Ah! how delicious did this refreshment seen to me! Indeed it did more good to my bleeding heart than to my caving stomach. The benevolence of this boy ought, I con'est, to have inspired me with better thoughts, but I was already too hirdened. No scoper was but I was already too hardenet. No scoper by gone, than a splendid equipage passed along the road. Reckless from de-pair, I threw myself in its way, and isolored the lady in the carriage to bestow on me half a guilder, to save four human

lives. "Inpudent wretch!" cried she; 'go sleep

and get sober and then work or starve,

"Her landor backed fortonely; the coachman
cut at me with his a hip; one of the horses brushed
against me, and threw me down, and the carriage drove off.

drive off.

"One more trial!" I exclaimed, gnashing my teeth, "and then—then—
"It was not long before a man rode up on a stately horse. I had hold of the bridle.

"A robber!" exclaimed the rider.

"Not be, sir, 'said I, with as mild a look and manner as I could command; and from my trembling, indeed, it nigs t have been seen that I was not a practised vil air; "only an unfortunate man, whom a guider would save from destruction."

"A gived for nothing scounded!" cried the rider; "how long have beggan; dared to impose a tax on travellers?"

rider; 'how leng have reggers and the state of the state

man.
"Not a trel'er,' cried the cruel man, galloping

pity to: my unfectorage children. By nothing else then a ratiful and ignominious death could their father raise than from tambeling. I have done with the world, and in heaven i hope to find.

his silver spurs to furnish us all with a comfortable massiver spurs to furmen us an wind a countries authorisence till harvest. Think you not, sir, that this collar and stor spurs will once weigh heavy very havy, in the balance above? I know the balance above? I know the balance above? I know the balance above? the same who, on account of her soile is, destrived the harpiness of my whole life doesa, dest eyed the loop mess of my whole the; and that horseman sie, wa no other than your-set! Nay, start not,! have just finished. You were coming from a convivid party; you may, perhass, still results that the spirited horse which you do those you twice running at a very little

rance from me. The judge had meanwhile started from his seat, The judge had meanwhile started from his seat, shudderlog with horror. His agination deprived him of the power of speech. He hurried home, and fell on his knees, bearing his breast, and increasurity ejaculating, "God be merciful to me a sinter!"

Next day, the prisoner underwent the sentence of the law; but early in the morning, before the passing sell tolled, the judge repaired to the royal palace, resigned his offices into the hands of the minarch, made over the greatest part of his preperty to the children of the sufferer, and fled in haste from the city. The unbappy man buried himself in one of the rigid convents, many of which still exist in Germany. There, after the which still exist in Germany. There, after the type of a few years, death eleased him from his micry. His las words were "Let none be treity in reduce good: the life of a fellow-creature of ea hangs upon a minute.

N'.W MU4'C.

Danish National Air.—Transcribed for the plane-facts by Brinsley Hichards. Cocks and $C\alpha_s$. New Burlington-street - The approaching union of the Prince of Wales with the Prince as Alexandrian and a of Denmark, necessarily causes all matters pertaining to Dumark and the francs to be interesting to the English people. Mr. B. Rich-rd.'s arrangement of the aretty Danish nelody will therefore be welcomed by all planists, and become a general favourite.

AD LINE.—A melody for the piano-forte, by E. A. Fava-ger. Cocks and Co.—A pretty air pervades this work. To our juvenile readers we can recommend it.

God Bless THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Song, with chorus ed ib, by Brinsley Richards. Cooks and Co —A really beautiful melosy, in the key of A major, within the compass of most voices. Requires but to be heard to become one of the most pointer pieces of the day. Emanating from a Websh writer, and having also the Welsh words, adds to its attractiveness.

HEAVE's OTH HOME.— I sacred song, composed by Top'if. Coe sand Co.—This is in the key of A flat, major. It is interesting; but we prefer some of the writer's pre-ions projections. It is, however, not without merit.

THE EESDING GIRL.—A sacred song. Words y Carpenter; music by W. V. Wallace. Cocks and Co.—The talent of Mr. Wallace has in this song been allied to some brautiful words, which, among the lovers of sacred music, will acquire many admirers

many admirers

The C Trox Polk .—By an eminent composer. Dedicated to the late L ad Mayor. Broome and Co, Holborn-bars.—This polka, in the key of G major, has all the el ments, from it simplicity, and from the excellent manner in which the time is marked, to obtain a lasting popularity. Not the least of its recommendations, we must add, being that the entire profits of its sale will be devoted to the relief of the distressed operatives in the north.

Easy Pr. Ple. - Fasy people are the hardes people in the world—for other folks at least, if they are not so for themselves; and we opine that they are if at, too. Easy people never trouble the medical people anything away, and of course that they are that, too. Easy people never trouble themselves to put anything away, and of course they never know where anything is when they want it. They never take care of what they have, therefore they never have anything in useable order; they never trouble their heads with forethought or care, therefore they are always finding themselves in some sort of trouble or want, use a some friend takes thought for them. And this is the usual state of the case, for few persons are so desolate and friendless as to have no one with or near them who will not rather take a double portion of trouble and care than to see brother or sister, or any near relative. than to see brother or sister, or any near relative, or dear friend, suffer loss, even from his own fault. Therefore, where there is in a family one of your easy people, somebody has to suffer. Just so much trouble and care must be taken by any given number of persons; and where one shi ks there is always one who is over-burdened. If there is one who will not keep his things in order. "Not a treller, crass—
away.

"Scoundrel!" I ejaculated aloud; 'be it so, then, but be ny guilt upon his hear!"

"Not far off stood a deta hed farm-house; thither I stole as soon as it grew dare. I clambered up, uno'screed, to a window; entered and groped about t'll I found a dor, which I opered. By the glimmer of a rush light I percived an old nurse fast asleep, and a crad'e near her head. I advanced softly, but the old woman awoke, and set upon a shirk of terror. I run to her, and clapped a pillow upon her face; the light was thrown a down and set fire to the hed-curtains. The rest you are acquainted with. I meant to take but one dilar—so the asi I must appear before my God, i intended to take no more than the worth of a single dilar, and was fated to burn a house, and deningle dilar, and was fated to burn a uneasy in it e manner. It is no credit to any one to be "easy." We never hear a person described thus without a conviction that for that person, if the description is true, som ho y suffers

else than a rainful and ignominious death could their father size than from tandshing. I have done with the weigh and in heaven I have to tand a Being who will judge me with mercy, as forgive from my heart the wrongs done me by men with heaf the money, probably, which that have young i was not of except their father to three orphans; and the generated me from everlasting perdition, and preserved their father to three orphans; and the generated me from exchange in the generated

Parieties.

EATING TOO MUCH. - How many people eat EATING TOO MUCH.—How many people eat to make it even? All the butter is gone but the bread is not quite eaten so mother pice of butter is taken; but it was no much, and the bread has given out? How many a time has the reader caten some remnent on his plate, not because he wanted it, but to prevent its being wasted? How often have you eaten as nough as you wanted, and were about pushing his from the table, when very unexpectedly a new dish, or splendid-looking pudding, dumpting, or pie, is presented and you immediately "set to," and before you are done, have eaten almost as much in bulk as you had done before.

FRIENDHIE.—Smooth and cheerful of aspects are the familiarities of daily life, but who can

FRIENDSHIF.—Smooth and cheerful of aspects are the familiarities of daily life, but who can mistake their roving clance for the steadfast, tearful, unfathemable eyes of friendship. There was an everlasting truth in the words of that woman, who, when asked why her love and interest clung so closely, so obstitatly, so unceasingly are nd one whom the world neglected and who perchance deserved its neglect, said, for an answer, "I have wept with him." And who questious the et mity of a tie thus cemented. We are joined tegether as by nails, which pierce while they himte, but which cannot be extracted without shive ring the wood they have percented.

while they unite, but which counct be extracted without shivering the wood they have perceitated. Protyartors of a file Wile kern ss. According to the Proyane Isle Fioners the dwellers in that frontier region have a lard time getting married. A comple living at a settlems to in the St. John, who had agreed to make everyone yet for Kent and St. Francis, travelling in all over 00 miles, before they could get the knot tied! Four times, owing to the absence of the justice of the peace, and oth runboward circumstances, they were obliged to return as they come, single and deappointed. Six months were thus consumed in fruitess efforts, but at last, on the fifth attempt, their well tried constancy and patience triumphed.

American domestead laws for the pro-the tried constancy and patience triumphed.

American domestead laws for the prothe lates there are homestead laws for the pro-fection of small property owners from forced process. In value, Vermon, and vassachusetts a hone and let valued at 500 dollars are exempt. In New York there is an exemption of 1,000 dollars. In South Carolina a dwelling and 50 arres of land are exempt, without reference to their value. Texas exempts 200 acres of land; Wichigan, 40 acres; and the same in Jowa and their value. Texas exempts 200 acres of land; Michigan, 40 acres; and the same in Iowa and Wisconsin. In Ohio there is an exemption of 50 dollars; in Indians, 30 dollars; and in Cal fornia a house and land not exceeding 500 acres are exempt. In Minnesota, 80 acres or a town lot not valued at over 1,000 dollars are exempts.

THROUGH rine-grove and greenwood, o'er hills and by hollows,
Thire image my footsteps incessantly follows,
And swetly thou smilest, or veliest thine eye,
While floats the white moon up the wastes of the sky.

In the sheen of the fire and the purple of dawn, I see thy light fig re in bower and on lawn; By mountain and woodhand it dazes my vision, Like some bridiant shadow from regions Elysian.

Oft has it, in dreamings, been mine to behold Thre, fairy-like, seated on throne of red gold; Oft have I upborne through Olynpus's portals Behold thee, as Hebe, among the Immortals.

A tone from the valley, a voice from the height, Re-schoes thy name like the Spirit of Night: The zephyra that woo the wild flowers on the heath, Are warm with the odorous life of thy breath. And oft when, in still est midnight, my soul Is borne through the stars to its infinite goal, I long to meet thee, my beloved, on that shore, Where hearts reunite to be sundered no more.

Ilong to meet thee, my beloved, on that shore, Where hearts reunite to be sundered no more.

Joy swiftly departeth; soon vanisheth 8-rrow;
Time wheels in a circle of morrow and morrow;
The sun-shall be as sahes, the earth waste away,
But Love shall be king in his glory for aye.

Norming is Lo-t.—The drop that mingles with the flood—the sand dropped on the seashore the word you have spoen, will not be lost. Each will have its influence and be felt, till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be produced by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, to return to their homes, and produce the same effect on a hundred, perhaps. A bad word may arouse the indignation of a whole neighbourhood; it may spread live wild-fire, to produce disastrous effects. As no word is lost, be careful how you speak—speak right—speak kindly. The influence you may exert by a life of kindness, by words dropped arong the young and old, is inca culable. It will not cease when your body lies in the grave, but will be felt, where and still wider, as year will not cease when your body lies in the grave, but will be felt, wher and still wider, as year after year passes away. Anothen will not exert hinself for the welfare of reillions?

himself for the welface of militons?

Forward Nort Backward.—It is not strange that men recoil from a plunge into the world's cold waters, and long to creep back into the both from which they have suddenly risen. But that man or woman, having fully passed into the estate of neas and woman, should desire to become children again, it is impossible to it is only the half developed, the badly-developed, the imperfectly-nurtured, the mean-spirited, and the demoralized, who look back to the innocence, the helplessness, and the simple animal joy and content of childhood with genuine regret for their loss. I want no better evidence that a person's life is regarded by himself as a failure than the tent of childhood with genuine regret for their loss. I want no better evidence that a person's life is regarded by himself as a failure than their furnished by his honest willingness to be resto ed to his childhood. When a man is ready to remove the property of the matture reason, his strength and skill for self support, the independence of his will and life, his basen companion and children his interest in the strining affairs of his time, has part in deciding the great questions which spitane has age and nation, his intelligent approfension of the relations which exist between himself and his Maker and his rational hope of instantial content and frivolous enjoyments of a immortality animal content and frivolous enjoyments of a child, he does not describe the name of a man;—he is a weak, unhealthy, broken-down creature, or a base paltroon.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

Wit and Wisdom.

MEN OF THE TIME —Watch-makers.

Age is venerable in man, and would be in woman—if she ever be same old.

Useful to Ladies L. All M. To Skyte.—

Stapping fellows.

B. AckeGardis Chief Lyting Medium.—Checks on she banks of the Potomic.

Smoking cases hogs, but k! s men.

It is the last estrich feather that breaks the husbind's back.

The Right Man in the Right Place — A husband at home in the evening.

eople eat e but the

bread has be reader ecau e he ed? How

uted, and de, wend-looking and you are done,

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eature,

n,

When you give up the subst face of virtue, you may as well give up the subst.

The solar system has a large family, but only

MAN-WORSHIP is a vile thing, woman-worship

MAN-WORSHIP is a vile thing, woman-does a great deal better.

Brauty may lift the mind to the Creator, but is quite as likely to fix it upon the creature.

If the helmsman of the ship of State is reckless, the ship herself will not be wreckless.

"Oh, Nannie! wilt thou pang with me?" as a fellow said when he was trying to steal a goat.

a fellow said when he was trying to steal a goat. Which men got to be hard cases above ground, they had bette be in herd cases under it. THEVES and burglars shrink from Lapps and gas-lights. They wit allows cut a shine.

Many a per on in a fine suit of clothes is but an ugly magged in a good 1 owing nut-shell.

The most ponent kind of witch-hazet is the hazed eye of a pretty woman.

Exactness in Special Mes Jones says her poor boy died of a here in age on the lungs, and the doctors said there was so much information in them they had been ne diges ed!

The Victoria Station, Pimlice, has the recommendatio of being adjacent to a large Stationery Dep of, Messes, Sewell and Co.'s, of Stockbridge-terrace, opposite, who, being manufacturers as well as dealers in paper, can supply the traveller with fifty thousand envelopes of any size at five minutes' notice, if required.—[Adct.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has consented to allow the Two Shilling Society of Arts' Prize Writing Case to pass through the book-post for four stamps, so that this compact case, of which 150,000 have already been so d can now be sent to any part of the United Kingdom by sending twenty-eight stamps to the makers and inventors, Parkins and Gotto, 25. O ford-street, London The case contains writing paper, envelopes, blotting book, metal pensase with reserve of pens—[Adct.]

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